

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.,  
HOLIDAY PROGRAM AT NORTH  
IDAHO COLLEGE ON JANUARY 15,  
1992

**HON. LARRY LAROCCO**

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 4, 1992

Mr. LAROCCO. Mr. Speaker, recently I had the pleasure of participating in the North Idaho College Seventh Annual Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Holiday Program in Coeur d'Alene, ID. While this event honored the life and work of a historic civil rights leader, it also served as a tribute and thank you to the members of the Kootenai County Task Force on Human Relations. This is a group whose dedication and commitment to human rights at the local level should serve as an example to other communities nationwide. I would also like to commend Faith Byron, the author of an award winning essay commemorating North Idaho's celebration of this special day in our Nation's history.

I insert my remarks and the text of Ms. Byron's essay into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

REMARKS OF CONGRESSMAN LARRY LAROCCO

My dear friends, it is an honor and a privilege to be with you all for today's celebration of the "Seventh Annual Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Holiday Program." As always, it is wonderful to be at North Idaho College, enjoying the peace and quiet of Coeur d'Alene before I return to the hectic hustle and bustle of Capitol Hill.

I would take this opportunity to thank everyone who has played a role in organizing this beautiful ceremony. It is indeed a touching and fitting tribute to Dr. King, and I consider myself lucky to have been asked to participate. I would also extend a special thank you to the faculty and students of North Idaho, the N.I.C. Popcorn Forum, the Coeur d'Alene and Post Falls School Districts, and, of course, the members of the Kootenai County Task Force on Human Relations. I think you all deserve a special round of applause for your hard work and commitment to improving the quality of life in our great State.

We have come together today to honor the life and work of a prodigious and heroic man—the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. As a leader and spokesman for the Civil Rights movement, Dr. King's selfless commitment to freedom for all Americans will never be forgotten. Our presence here today is evidence of this fact. It is proof that Dr. King's dream of securing the fundamental human rights for all men and women, across all ethnic and religious boundaries, is still very much alive.

But what do we really mean when we use the term "human rights"? For many, the expression conjures up images of oppression and torture in far away countries, or the grassroots work of organizations such as Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch. Without a doubt, the human rights

agenda is a global one. And these monitoring groups perform an extremely important service which affects each and every one of us by virtue of our humanness.

However the people gathered here today are proof that it is a concern of local importance as well. The struggle to secure human rights, dignity, and equality for all must begin within each one of us, and within our own homes, neighborhoods, and communities. It is a burden which we all must bear at one level or another. While some may work to free prisoners of conscience in China, others are diligently fighting against hate crimes here at home.

It is, of course, impossible to say that one cause is more noble or deserving than another. However, the question brings to mind Eleanor Roosevelt's remarks before the U.N. Commission on Human Rights. Her words are as truthful today as they were in 1958:

"Where, after all, do universal human rights begin? In small places, close to home—so close and so small that they cannot be seen on any map of the world. Yet they are the world of the individual person: the neighborhood he lives in; the school or college he attends; the factory, farm, or office where he works. Such are the places where every man, woman, and child seeks equal justice, equal opportunity, equal dignity without discrimination. Unless these rights have meaning there, they have little meaning anywhere. Without concerted citizen action to uphold them close to home, we shall look in vain for progress in the larger world."

And so we come to realize that the way to most effectively change what is wrong with our world is to begin with our own surroundings. As several bumper stickers in the parking lot so aptly put it, we must "Think globally, but act locally."

In reflecting upon what I would say this morning, and how to best relate Dr. King's calling to the work being done in this community, I was drawn to his now famous "Letter From a Birmingham Jail." Those who have read the piece could never forget it. Those who have not, should seek it out. He penned this inspiring treatise in April of 1963 while serving a sentence for participating in civil rights demonstrations. It marked one of the very few times that Dr. King attempted to "defend" himself and his tactic of non-violent resistance.

In his "Letter From a Birmingham Jail" Dr. King explained the rationale behind his movement. Change, he said, is best brought about through "patience and reason." Clearly, we cannot and should not be expected to tolerate injustice. Yet over-reaction and a "fight fire with fire" approach will only make more flames.

While it is my job to help create sound public policy at the federal level, every Idahoan must refuse to accept a society which breeds crimes of hate. Working together, in Washington, DC and in Idaho, we must do all that we can to transform our community—with patience and reason.

The program for today's ceremony contains a critical excerpt from the same Birmingham letter. It reads, "Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere. We

are caught in an inescapable network of mutuality, tied in a single garment of destiny. Whatever affects one directly, affects all indirectly."

These are words that I hold dear to my heart. As global population rises and longstanding walls of political difference are torn down, our world does become increasingly connected. Yet as this happens, Congress must attempt to find balance in a world of infinite needs and finite resources. Though it pains us all to learn of suffering and injustice abroad, we must also do all we can to fight for safety and justice at home.

I firmly believe our world is changing for the better. The democratization of the Soviet Union, an El Salvadoran peace accord, the freeing of Western hostages from Lebanon and the diligent march towards reconciliation in the Middle East indicate that we are headed down the right path. Similarly, we see the determination of a North Idaho community which—in the tradition of Dr. Martin Luther King—has refused to tolerate hate and selfishness.

Mrs. Roosevelt asked us, "Where do universal human rights begin?" I think I know the answer. They begin right here, right now, in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

Thank you all very much.

MARTIN LUTHER KING DAY CELEBRATION

(By Faith Byron)

Ninety years ago, a thirteen year old girl sat in her cabin, unable to comprehend the persistent persecution overtaking her existence. This fearful young girl was forced to hide. She wanted to rescue herself from the peril which enveloped her city. While loud drunken villagers patrolled the city, seeking to set fire to her home, she continued to uphold the very beliefs which put her in peril. Constant harassment finally forced her family and her to flee their homeland, Russia, leaving their threatened existence behind. In the early 1900's her family immigrated to America where they could practice their Jewish beliefs and express their individual rights. This young girl was my great-great grandmother.

People like my great-great grandmother who immigrated from Russia sought a country where individual rights could be expressed and guaranteed. Many other pilgrims followed a path which would allow them to practice their religious beliefs. These people are our history. Americans must recognize individuals who have contributed to making our history for they set the path for our future.

Today, as we reflect on America's past for a moment, we acknowledge the factors which have made our history. We have gathered to honor and celebrate a person who has given America the courage and responsibility to advocate freedom, equality, and justice, to all citizens regardless of race, color, religion, or sex. I am speaking of a man who viewed his moral values above his individual needs. As a Baptist minister, Reverend Martin Luther King Jr. based his beliefs on Christianity. In pastoring his congregation, Reverend King preached about a commitment to Jesus Christ, whom he believed empowered others to support everyone's rights to equality and

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

freedom. Reverend Martin Luther King inspired his congregation to support the Civil Rights Movement by advocating these values through peaceful protest. As a single unit they were able to march their way to freedom and equality. Throughout Reverend King's lifetime, he fought injustice and inequality, and bravely defended his own rights and beliefs.

As Americans, we have the opportunity to demonstrate our appreciation of Reverend Martin Luther King Jr. By putting into practice what he believed, we have the chance to reinforce the values of equality and freedom in our society.

Reverend King realized the significance of freedom and equality to Americans and fought to fly their banner high above our nation. He believed it should soar above all citizens so that the rights of all people were not ignored or considered inferior. Freedom is a value which can be destroyed if we allow ourselves to ignore the importance of equality. They are bound together by the bloodshed and history of our ancestors. On September 5, 1958, Reverend Martin Luther King presented this statement to Judge Loe. "I also make this decision because of my love for America and the sublime principles of liberty and equality upon which she is founded. I have come to see that America is in danger of losing her soul. . . ." My great-grandmother's and King's love of America was not intellectual or political. It came from the heart and soul. It is only when we allow ourselves to have a moist heart as they did, that we are able to respond with the conviction which causes change.

Reverend Martin Luther King Jr.'s actions have benefitted all Americans. Without the rise of the Civil Rights Movement, the individual rights of all citizens would have been ignored. Some would continue to violate the principles of freedom, harming fellow citizens' rights. Reverend King drew America's attention to our right to be treated and handled in equal terms. When we let our fellow citizen infringe on our rights, we are denying ourselves equality. Reverend Martin Luther King believed his rights were equal to others. By exercising freedom, the Civil Rights Movement was successful.

Reverend Martin Luther King Jr. died on April 4, 1968. He wished to leave a legacy of a committed life behind. Can we do any less? Before King, numerous other people dedicated their lives to seeking the same goals as Reverend King. The young Jewish girl from Russia committed her life to exercising her rights and maintaining her values of freedom and equality. Her wanting to be free enabled her to be free.

Many other olim found their home by taking the path to freedom. Recently, I had a remarkable opportunity to greet hundreds of immigrants. As I met and spoke with them, they told me how thankful they were to be able to exercise their rights without being cruelly punished. Obviously, the moistness of heart they felt, came at a very high expense.

Because of Reverend King's efforts to make equality and freedom high priorities in America, the rights of Black American citizens are being upheld. Reverend Martin Luther King transformed our nation. Now we must continue the transformation. It is our turn to become the pathfinders. We will create the history of the future. It is our responsibility to make this history significant. We must accept our responsibility and continue the peaceful fight. It is our challenge to take the risk of having a moist heart. We may suffer but someday future generations may study their history and say, "They left a legacy of committed lives."

## THE ACTORS' PLAYHOUSE BRINGS THEATER TO LIFE FOR DADE KIDS

### HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 4, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, the Actors' Playhouse of Miami, FL has brought the thrill of theater to more than 80,000 Dade County students a year. This year marks the theater company's fifth season. The Actors' Playhouse offers both children's and adult theater, and features matinees to accommodate primary and secondary students. The theater program at the Actors' Playhouse, though not exclusively for students, challenges its patrons to think creatively and to interact with the issues raised by the performances.

For primary school students, the children's theater is both fun and exciting, and truly a treat to many inner-city children. Some of the performances include workshops which get the children involved and up on stage. These self-confidence building programs are also extended to the mentally disabled in the community, such as students and residents at the Haven Center.

High school students are exposed to the theater at the playhouse's adult stage. Each of the six plays offered annually is accompanied by a carefully crafted question which requires the students to think about the performance. These questions are then utilized by many high school teachers as a starting point for creative essays and class discussions.

Recently the Actors' Playhouse developed a contest to reward the creativity of high school students who attend the theater. Round-trip air fare to London for three and \$500 spending money is the grand prize in playhouse's creativity contest. The contest asks students in the 9th through 12th grade to see a play, then write an essay or poem, or to create a painting, drawing, or sculpture about a specific question relating to the show.

The Actors' Playhouse has two theaters, a 300-seat adult stage and a 350-seat children's stage. The company is the second largest Actors' Equity theater in Dade County and the largest children's theater in south Florida. The theater has been the recipient of many local awards for its productions, and has gained the acclaim of the Dade County community, from students and adults alike.

Mr. Speaker, it is exciting to see a community theater, such as the Actors' Playhouse, make the theater come alive in an engaging and exciting way. I want to commend the leadership of executive director, Barbara Stein; artistic director, David Arisco; children's theater director, Earl Maulding; and public relations director, Lee Zimmerman for making the Actors' Playhouse happen. I wish them much success in this, their fifth season.

## S.D. WARREN CO.: CORPORATE GOOD CITIZEN

### HON. GUY VANDER JAGT

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 4, 1992

Mr. VANDER JAGT. Mr. Speaker, calls for, and recognition of, corporate good citizenship are common in normal times—and common sense dictates a positive response by any responsible business. After all, we all know that's just good business—and besides, they get a tax benefit.

In today's troubled economy, however, examples of generous corporate citizenship are a lot rarer—and so are earnings from which to take tax benefits. And for that reason, an example of corporate generosity coupled with community leadership is particularly noteworthy.

I am delighted to bring to the attention of my colleagues the example of the S.D. Warren Co., a business which is facing troubled times not only on account of our economy, but because it is a paper mill, on account of outside burdens. That it chooses to "dig deep" to contribute to the welfare of the community is of special merit because its objective is the future, the education of our children.

In Muskegon, MI, in our Ninth District, the economic recession has hit particularly hard. The revitalization business and industrial infrastructure, and the education of the children who will create and fill the jobs of tomorrow, must be a primary consideration. But in hard economic times there is little money for creativity and innovation to meet these special challenges for the future. The S.D. Warren Co., in a special act of generosity, is assuring that the educational system will seek out new ideas, and improve the skills and objectives of our teachers. Not only is the company putting its own stake in this effort, it has assumed a leadership role in persuading others to do so as well. That is leadership, and it deserves to be recognized.

Indeed, it might well be an example nationally. For this kind of activism can only contribute to the kind of creative thinking and investment in our children and the quality of their values and work which will assure that our return to a vibrant economy will be rock solid and long-lasting.

I offer, for my colleagues' attention, an editorial comment on the S.D. Warren Co.'s effort, from the Muskegon Chronicle:

[From the Muskegon Chronicle Jan. 22, 1992]

AS WE SEE IT: S.D. WARREN PROGRAM WILL PAY DIVIDENDS

Despite a troubled economy that has resulted in tight times for Muskegon's S.D. Warren Co., the huge paper mill has once again demonstrated why it is a top-flight citizen of the community.

S.D. Warren has pledged \$123,000 under the Michigan Partnership for New Education program, enabling Muskegon and Muskegon Heights schools to participate in a revolutionary new teaching program that will align the districts with two of the state's top universities. The company is also helping to raise an additional \$71,600 from other sources to continue the fund drive. The effort is being coordinated by the Muskegon



County Community Foundation, which has also done much for the Muskegon area and its young people.

Under the plan, the two school districts will form partnerships with Grand Valley State University and Michigan State University. The idea is to "teach the teachers" by exposing them to new ideas in education, as well as reviewing their current instruction methods. Those teachers will then bring their new ideas back to their district counterparts:

We're always hearing that something has to be done to improve education. That it is being done, and being accomplished in a partnership with the business community, is great news. A fresh look at education is always a good idea, especially now that so much pressure is being put on our students and teachers to adapt to a new world full of challenges.

#### TRIBUTE TO THE PAGE MID-YEAR DEPARTURE CEREMONY

**HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 4, 1992*

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the organizers and participants of the U.S. House of Representatives page class departure ceremony. I wish to express to them my gratitude at having been chosen to address such a dedicated group of young people.

The unfaltering commitment of these high school students has become an immeasurable asset to the House over the years. The performance of the departing pages for fall fully demonstrated the vibrant energy and eager willingness to learn as their honorable predecessors.

I wish to thank most heartedly the principal, Dr. Robert F. Knautz, for allowing these students to be involved in such a distinguished program. I sincerely hope that he will continue to encourage young people to engage in this little mentioned, but much appreciated service. The names of those honorable students are as follows:

#### DEPARTING PAGES FOR FALL, 1991-92

Lucy Abbott, Roni Abdul-Hadi, Leslie Bilteckoff, Lindsay Campbell, Alisha Clester, Michael Connors, Kelly Creeden, Michale Demetriou, Sonal Desai, Sean Dooley, Kevin Eckstrom, Heidi Eichhorn, Julie Flahive, Bryn Floyd, Michael Froehlich, Emily Goldwasser, Margaret Hauselt, Jonathan Hinze, Christopher Hoff, Stacy Hooks, Desiree Humphreys, Thea Iacomino.

Nathan Just, Paul Kelley, Michael Margolis, Robyn McCoy, Fritz Musser, Mark Paige, April Patterson, Kelly Pfaff, Christopher Reed, Michael Romansky, Meg Rothman, Claire Shamblyn, Keysha Smith, Dax Steele, Tyson Taylor, Matthew Thompson, Samantha Tompkins, Amy Turnbull, Lambert van der Walde, Brandon Vasquez, Laura Ward.

Again, Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the departing pages for fall. They are among the brightest young men and women that our country has produced. I wish them the best of luck. May they know how very proud I am of them.

#### CONGRESSMAN BLAZ IS A TRIBUTE TO THE HOUSE

**HON. DANA ROHRBACHER**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 4, 1992*

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Mr. Speaker, Congressman BEN BLAZ of the Commonwealth of Guam is one of the most distinguished Members of the House of Representatives. As a former marine general, Congressman BLAZ exhibits leadership that is often sorely lacking in this House. His patriotism reflects that of his constituents on Guam, good Americans all.

Guam's Delegates may not have full voting rights but Congressman BLAZ stands shoulder to shoulder with the most effective and articulate Members of Congress. He has made friends on both sides of the aisle and, as Congressman RICHARD LEHMAN has pointed out, "he delivers."

Congressman BLAZ has won friendship and accolades. I hope my colleagues will take a moment to read the following article that appeared in the Honolulu Star Bulletin. It accurately demonstrates his effectiveness and dedication to the people he serves.

[From the Honolulu Star Bulletin, Nov. 28, 1991]

#### GUAM DELEGATE WINS OVER HOUSE WITH PUBLIC-LAND NEGOTIATIONS

(By David Judson)

WASHINGTON.—When contentious public lands legislation divided the House this week, one man was saluted by both Democrats and Republicans for bringing the sides back together: Delegate Ben Blaz R-Guam.

Blaz not only made friends on both sides of the aisle. He made history, becoming the first delegate—as opposed to a representative—charged with carrying legislation on the House floor.

"Ben Blaz is not highly partisan and he's a lot less inflammatory than some of the others in his party," said Rep. Richard Lehman, D-Calif., this week. "He delivers on the interests he cares for."

That praise comes from the congressman who carried the legislation competing with Blaz's.

Blaz led the opposition against Lehman's successful bill to set aside 8.3 million acres of desert in southern California as protected wilderness.

Delegates from Guam, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and the District of Columbia rarely are seen on the floor of the House, where they cannot vote.

But this week and last, Republicans tapped Blaz as "floor manager" of their competing legislation to lock up fewer acres of the California desert and protect military interests there.

Blaz is the ranking Republican on the House Interior Committee, where Lehman's desert bill was first debated. Beyond that, Blaz's training in the desert during his time as a Marine made him the logical point man for the Republican Party, said Rep. Jerry Lewis, R-Calif., the author of the legislation entrusted to Blaz.

"Ben is a guy who is very sensitive to the fact (that) the interest of the territories are often ignored," Lewis said. "So \*\*\* he is sensitive to the interests of others when they are ignored. That's why he has such tremendous respect from Democrats and Republicans."

It was Blaz who directed debate and offered amendments through 10 hours of often emotional and political wrangling.

Amendments broke along partisan lines. But when the two sides divided over what the legislation should do to military installations in the desert, Blaz met over the weekend with Democrats pushing the broader land bill.

After his negotiations, the former Marine General offered an amendment to protect the desert's military practice ranges at China Lake and Chocolate Mountain. It was accepted unanimously by Democrats, the only Republican victory in the fight.

After the amendment, Rep. Bruce Vento, D-Minn., who negotiated with Blaz on behalf of Democrats, took to the floor to thank Blaz. Vento addressed him as "the representative from Guam," an intentional inaccuracy taken by all as a sign of respect.

Rep. Randy "Duke" Cunningham, R-Calif., who said that while the Republican legislation ultimately failed, it was the amendments introduced by Blaz and the dialogue he maintained with Democrats that will make fruitful negotiation over the bill possible in the Senate.

"Blaz's was the only amendment to be accepted by the Democrats," Cunningham noted later. "He transcends party politics and has a lot of respect on both sides."

That was apparent when Blaz closed debate on the bill.

"I want to take the opportunity to thank the members of this House for the respect they have shown toward the delegate from Guam," Blaz said.

It was a rare scene in this year's contentious wrap-up of Congress: Democrats and Republicans alike broke into applause.

#### A TRIBUTE TO BOY SCOUT TROOP 346

**HON. GUS YATRON**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 4, 1992*

Mr. YATRON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Troop 346 of the Boy Scouts of America of Reading, PA. I would like to honor Troop 346 for its 50 years of outstanding service to the Reading community and the Sixth District of Pennsylvania.

The members of Troop 346, led by Scoutmaster William Shea, have dedicated themselves to service to community, church, and school. Troop 346 has been highly successful in helping its members to become self-reliant adults and productive members of the community. This troop has had six Eagle Scouts and has produced numerous young men of distinction. Troop 346 has had over 400 members since its inception in 1942. It has had an ethnically and racially diverse membership reflecting all parts of the Reading community.

The Scouts of Troop 346 have been admirable in their involvement with community service activities in Reading. They have been actively involved in gathering and disbursing food as part of food drives for needy families in Berks County. The young men Troop 346 have also made many other contributions to the community and have been active participants in local parades.

These Scouts also spend 1 week every summer camping in the woods. The trip, which

is sponsored by the United Church of Christ, provides a chance for these inner-city youths to enjoy the wilderness and learn about nature. On the trip, the kids learn outdoors skills including hiking, camping, cooking, and general wilderness subsistence.

Troop 346 has been an important part of the development of many young men in the Reading area. Troop 346 has been exemplary of the finest qualities and values of Scouting. I hope that all young people will follow the high standards set by these young men. I ask all of my colleagues to join me in honoring Troop 346, and wishing its former and present members the greatest success and good fortune in the future.

#### INDEX CAPITAL GAINS NOW

### HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 4, 1992

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I hope all my colleagues saw the following editorial that appeared in the Wall Street Journal last week. We should urge the President to ignore Congress' inability to pass a capital gains tax and do it on his own.

The editorial follows:

[From the Wall Street Journal, Jan. 28, 1992]

#### PRESIDENTIAL INDEXATION

The odds of a capital-gains tax cut are higher today than they were last week, regardless of how Congress reacts to President Bush's State of the Union. That's because the White House has just discovered that the executive branch isn't doomed to acting like a pitiful, helpless giant.

The administration has been discussing an argument, which holds that President Bush can issue a regulation on his own to index capital gains. This would end the absurdity of a tax on "gain" defined as the difference between the purchase and selling prices, even if inflation eroded the dollar faster than the property appreciated.

This idea emanated out of the Justice Department's policy shop and first appeared last week in a Washington Times column by Paul Craig Roberts. It is based on the distinction between laws passed by Congress and regulations issued solely by the executive branch.

The argument here is that President Bush has the authority to index capital gains because the procedures for measuring gains are determined by regulation, not by law. Congress, of course, never said that capital gains must be defined as the inflated gains (the reasons for its reluctance to say so explicitly are fairly obvious).

The tax law itself says only that taxes must be paid on gains as measured by the increase from the "basis" a taxpayer has in the property. The code defines the basis from which taxes must later be paid as "the cost of such property," but the cost isn't defined as real or nominal. Treasury rules have treated the basis as nominal, but a new regulation could include an adjustment for inflation. The same argument could be used to index depreciation schedules, which could further boost real-estate values and save many banks.

There is a long history of executive-branch departments and agencies interpreting vague statutes; for details the lawyers can check

out *Chevron v. Natural Resources Defense Council* (1984). The Bob Jones University case in 1982 arose when the IRS by regulation blocked charitable status for racist schools. (We've made the related argument that the President also has the inherent impoundment and line-item veto powers.) It's also unlikely that anyone would have standing to sue to block indexing.

It would be an enormously productive and popular move if Mr. Bush decides to index capital gains. Just as inflation led to bracket creep on personal income-tax rates before Congress passed indexing starting in 1985, indexing capital gains would be the equivalent of a tax cut. The most appropriate time to announce such a policy, of course, would be this evening. It would be a bold move, which would benefit both the economy and Mr. Bush.

#### TRIBUTE TO DR. NEVIN S. SCRIMSHAW: WINNER OF THE 1991 WORLD FOOD PRIZE

### HON. DICK SWETT

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 4, 1992

Mr. SWETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Dr. Nevin S. Scrimshaw of Thornton, NH, winner of the 1991 World Food Prize from the World Food Prize Foundation. The foundation was founded in 1990, in response to the growing awareness of the seriousness of the world hunger problem. The World Food Prize is the foremost international award recognizing outstanding individual achievement in improving the quality, quantity, and availability of food in the world. This award was founded by Dr. Norman E. Borlaug, the 1970 recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize.

Dr. Nevin S. Scrimshaw, currently an institute professor emeritus at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has positively affected the lives of millions of people in developing countries through his outstanding contributions in the fight against hunger and malnutrition. In 1949, while at the institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama [INCAP], he developed a low-cost, protein-rich weaning food called Incaparina to fight kwashiorkor, a deadly protein-deficiency disease. Using potassium iodate for salt enrichment, Dr. Scrimshaw was also able to decrease the prevalence of endemic goiter, a deadly protein deficiency. Through his efforts, the use of potassium iodate has become the standard method worldwide for the prevention of iodine-deficiency disorders. He has made extensive contributions to basic nutrition and food science and their practical implications for policy and programs to relieve world hunger and malnutrition.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating my constituent, Dr. Scrimshaw, for his great accomplishments. I also wish to place in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD excerpts from his acceptance speech when he received this prestigious award.

#### GOVERNMENT POLICY CAN MAKE—OR BREAK—HUNGER

(By Dr. Nevin S. Scrimshaw)

As many as one-half of the people in developing countries are impaired in their health,

mental and work-production capabilities because of deficiencies in their diets. These people, in short, suffer from some form of hunger, hidden or overt.

It is a condition that government policy, if properly motivated and directed, can overcome.

Freedom from hunger, both hidden and overt, is the most fundamental of human rights. There are also the very real problems of environmental pollution and destruction, global warming, loss of germ plasm, and a rate of human reproduction that exacerbates all of these. Conquering hunger will release human potential for creating better societies. However, achieving the other rights of shelter, education and hope for the future will not follow automatically unless governments implement appropriate policies.

Adequate food production for a growing world population depends on the continuing success of agricultural research and extension. But the conquest of hunger and malnutrition requires additional links in the food chain. These include post harvest food conservation and storage, processing and distribution, and finally, consumption. Human need is not met and human demand is not effective unless people can consume an adequate diet.

Famines and the hunger of refugees periodically affect hundreds of thousands, and even millions of people for limited periods of time. The silent emergence of hidden hunger chronically—and often permanently—damages hundreds of millions of individuals. It is incredible that various kinds of hidden hunger still devastate such a large proportion of the world's population. The conquest of hidden hunger is essential to the human future.

Almost everyone in the Western World is aware of the ravages of famine. Civil war and government oppression create refugee populations that furnish the news media with graphic pictures and heart-rending descriptions of dying children and wasted adults. The developed world tries to respond to the crisis, but only after great suffering has occurred. Then the developed world relaxes until the next crisis. Improved agricultural production can do very little for this kind of hunger, because it is rooted in government cruelty, disinterest, corruption and aggression. While drought may sometimes be an exacerbating factor, it is rarely famine's primary cause. As we have seen most recently in Ethiopia, Sudan, Somalia, and Iraq, it is government actions that result in desperate refugees. International assistance cannot eliminate hunger of this kind without changes in national government policy.

Much more desirable than the alleviation of famine is its prevention. This is possible even where floods and droughts are common. The antifamine policies of India and China put an end to the frequent famines that ravaged these countries as recently as the middle of this century. Despite limited resources, this was done by national action, not international assistance.

In 1971, nearly 15 million refugees fled to India to escape the civil war in East Pakistan, now Bangladesh. By using food reserves it had built up, and applying its famine experience, India successfully fed this huge population, despite only limited international assistance. Yet famine was not prevented in recent and current refugee populations of Africa because famine aid has been obstructed rather than facilitated by the policies of the governments responsible.

Hidden hunger is responsible for most of the excessive mortality, the ill health afflicting developing country populations, and



for permanent impairment of physical capacity and cognitive performance. It is a sad fact that as shameful and tragic as is the occurrence of famine in today's world, its economic, social and individual significance pales beside the tragedy of hidden hunger. Most of the hunger that is damaging the survival, development, and welfare of underprivileged populations is unrecognized because even when there are clinical symptoms, they are not associated with food.

The solution of hidden hunger requires the efforts of many different disciplines including nutrition and food science and the social and political sciences as well as agriculture and fisheries. Hunger, both overt and hidden, is largely the result of government policies. Overcoming hunger requires the implementation of policies that facilitate food production and increase social equity, improve nutrition and health, and reduce the burden of poverty. Foreign aid can do little to alleviate hidden hunger in a country without the active cooperation of the government.

The basic human rights are food, shelter, education and opportunity for the future, and the most fundamental and urgent of these is food. International, bilateral and voluntary agencies can and should be influential in promoting political changes that favor these basic human rights. However, ultimately it will be the policies that governments adopt that will determine the security with which their populations can achieve these basic rights.

There is now evidence from a number of countries that the conquest of hunger is possible even before poverty can be eliminated. This is all the more reason that solving all of the physical and biological problems will still have little meaning if the social problems of poverty, misery and lack of hope for any proportion of the world's population persist. When we work for adequate feeding of the world's population, we must recognize that sustaining the conquest of hunger will also require overcoming exponential population growth, the avoidance of global warming and environmental destruction, the cessation of war, and maintenance of societies that have given their citizens dignity and hope.

The physical, biological, and social problems humankind is facing are caused by human activity, and they can be solved by human actions if we avoid further delay. Everyone concerned with the human food chain from production to consumption have their own formidable task but they must also be effective partners in the efforts of other disciplines to assure the future of human society in a sustainable environment in which it can flourish at its best.

#### A TRIBUTE TO THE JEWISH FILM FESTIVAL ON MIAMI BEACH

#### HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 4, 1992*

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize the Second Annual Jewish Film Festival on Miami Beach which was held January 25–February 2, 1992, at the Colony Theater. This enriching event, sponsored by the Miami Beach Jewish Community Center, Miami Jewish Tribune, Broward Jewish World, and Palm Beach Jewish World brought together movie enthusiasts of all ages and diverse cultures.

The Jewish Film Festival featured films from Israel, Russia, Latin America, Europe, as well as Yiddish films, premieres, and classics. Some of the movies presented at the Jewish Film Festival included "Cup Final," in Hebrew and Arabic with English subtitles, "The Revolt of Job," in Hungarian with English subtitles, "Taxi Blues," in Russian with English subtitles, and "The Light Ahead," in Yiddish also with English subtitles.

The Jewish Film Festival held a special film tribute to Isaac Bashevis Singer, the Nobel Prize-winning Yiddish author. Two of Mr. Singer's films shown at the Jewish Film Festival were "Isaac Singer's Nightmare & Mrs. Pupko's Beard," and "Isaac Bashevis Singer: Without Pretense."

This year, as part of the festival, a create your own "Jewish Home Video" contest was open for the public's participation. The winning videos were shown during the Jewish Film Festival. There was also a special opportunity for south Florida establishments to sponsor the Jewish Film Festival. South Florida involvement included: The Miami Beach Visitor and Convention Authority and the city of Miami Beach, Metro-Dade Cultural Affairs and the Board of County Commissioners, Southern Bell, Yellow Carriage, Inc., the Israel Histadrut Foundation, the Wiesenthal Center—Generation After, Israel Activities and Aliyah Department of the Greater Miami Jewish Federation, Central Agency for Jewish Education, the Miami Beach Chamber of Commerce, Business Volunteers for the Arts, Jacques Auger Design Association, and Books & Books.

I wish to congratulate the many individuals who spent long hours in developing the very successful Jewish Film Festival on Miami Beach: Joyce and Nicholas Spill, Dianne Brenners, Deede Weithorn, and Carol Kahn.

#### TRIBUTE TO NATHAN H. MONUS, YSU'S DISTINGUISHED CITIZEN 1991

#### HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 4, 1992*

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Nathan H. Monus, an outstanding business and community leader from my 17th Congressional District of Ohio, who is also the recipient of the Youngstown State University Alumni Association's prestigious Distinguished Citizen's Award.

Mr. Monus is now serving as a board member of Giant Eagle, Inc., and Phar-Mor, as well as chairman of the board of the Geordan Candy Co. His previous professional accomplishments include being financial vice president of the Tamarkin Co., and vice president of Tamco Distributors, Inc., and Giant Eagle, Inc.

I extend my gratitude to Mr. Monus for becoming an inspiration to future businessmen and women who wish to remain true to a sense of civic duty. Mr. Monus has served on the board of directors of Goodwill Industries and is presently a national board member of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations. Also, he is president of the Joseph L. Morse Geriatric Center of Palm Beach, FL.

Again, Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Nathan H. Monus for his laudable contributions to the greater Youngstown area. His personal and professional commitment to excellence has accredited to him a remarkable type of distinction as the 1991 Distinguished Citizen.

#### BLACK HISTORY MONTH—A TIME FOR REFLECTION

#### HON. GUS YATRON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 4, 1992*

Mr. YATRON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to highlight the important contributions African-Americans have made to our society on the anniversary of Black History Month.

African-Americans have made tremendous contributions to and advancements in world history, from the pre-Columbus period to our current generation, and are always looking forward to further achievement. As we look back upon the history of our fellow Africans and African-Americans, we can learn from the accomplishments of their ancestors. Remembering the flourishing civilizations of West Africa to the more devastating period of slave trade gives us a greater understanding of how African forefathers have prospered and survived for thousands of generations.

Turning to more recent history, African-Americans have tirelessly fought for their freedoms and rights—their freedom to vote and right of representation, their freedom to attend integrated schools and right to a decent education, and most recently, their freedom to strive for economic equality and right to be treated fairly in the work force. Frederick Douglass, W.E.B. DuBois, Martin Luther King, Jr., Medgar Evers, our colleague JOHN LEWIS, and thousands of other proud Americans have made our society all the better by fighting the shameful injustice of racism, bigotry, and discrimination. We commend their selfless actions and celebrate their contributions.

Black History Month gives us time to reflect on black Americans and the struggles to which they have devoted their lives. At the same time, Black History Month forces us to contemplate solutions to the complicated problems facing segments of black society. We are all intrinsically aware of the obstacles confronting some African-Americans including unequal hiring practices, impoverished female-headed households, and the lack of affordable, low-cost housing. These pervasive problems undermine the strength of the African-American family, and we must work to correct these economic inequities to bolster the youth of tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker, as we celebrate Black History Month, let us take wisdom and encouragement from the many gifted African-Americans who have blessed this great country, and let us dedicate ourselves to making their dreams into reality.

AMENDMENTS TO THE PUBLIC WORKS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1965 AND TO THE APPALACHIAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1965

HON. JOE KOLTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 4, 1992

Mr. KOLTER. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill—the Public Works and Economic Development Act Amendments of 1992 and the Appalachian Regional Development Act Amendments of 1992—that would amend and reauthorize the programs of the Economic Development Administration [EDA] and the Appalachian Regional Commission [ARC].

This bill contains provisions similar to those which overwhelmingly passed the House in five previous Congresses. In the last Congress the bill passed the House 340 to 82, the best vote ever. There was support in the Senate where it was amended and reported out of committee, although it did not get to the floor before the Congress adjourned.

It is imperative that we again make every effort to authorize these important economic development programs. Given the present state of our Nation's economy, there is a dire need to promote economic growth and create jobs. With unemployment currently running about 7.1 percent, 8.9 million people are out of work. An estimated 1.1 million workers are discouraged enough to have abandoned the job search and massive layoffs have been announced for the next several years by many major corporations.

But, we are not looking to an economic quick fix. For, economic development is a continual process requiring the on-going efforts of many people and organizations. These EDA and ARC programs are designed to assist that process and help economically distressed areas plan for and implement long-term strategies to develop and diversify their economic base and provide permanent new jobs.

Title I of the bill amends the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, as amended, while title II contains amendments to the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, as amended.

It provides urgently needed Federal investment dollars for severely depressed areas to help them nurture and diversify their resources and promote economic growth and job opportunities. It is based on the widespread awareness that the overall well-being of the Nation depends largely on the economic strength and self-sufficiency of all areas and regions of the country.

Our economy is increasingly involved in the worldwide marketplace. The bill recognizes that, as well as the fact that changing national and global economies have created new problems and challenges for our Nation. It affirms that Federal investment has enhanced local and private investment. Clearly, it is in our national interest not only to continue, but to improve on, the public and private sector partnerships that have targeted economic development and adjustment activities for disadvantaged areas and industries and groups within those areas. Now, more than ever, we must

pursue policies to bring all areas of the country to a position to be competitive in the global economy of the 21st century.

Title I of this bill—amendments to the Public Works and Economic Development Act—has been drafted in a different form. Titles I through VII of the act are replaced by the provisions of the bill that passed the House in the last Congress. Titles VIII, IX, and X of existing law have been retained. Title IX has worked well to provide economic adjustment assistance to communities adversely affected by military base closings, by the closing of plants that are major employers, and by natural disasters. Title VIII, economic recovery for disaster areas, and title X, the Job Opportunities Program, would remain in the event they may be needed in the future.

However, drawing on the valuable experience and expertise gained over the years and in an effort to address past criticisms, and parts of the existing legislation have been revised. The bill amends the often criticized current procedure of overdesignating areas eligible for assistance. Applicants would have to certify, with each new application, that an area where a project is to be located meets at least one of three distress criteria: Per capita income 80 percent or less of the national average; an unemployment rate at least 1 percent above the national average for the previous 24 months; or significant job loss due to sudden economic dislocation.

Applicants may be States, counties, cities, towns, economic development districts, Indian tribes, and development organizations.

The legislation would provide development assistance grants for new construction, repair, rehabilitation, and improvement of public facilities that is so essential for stimulating commercial and industrial development. Grant moneys could also be used to establish revolving loan funds to foster small business growth and expansion of job opportunities and to promote employee stock ownership plans.

The technical assistance, research, and information provisions of existing law are revised to provide grants for economic development planning, including preparation of development investment strategies, and for universities, colleges, and other organizations to provide management and technical assistance. Provision is also made for evaluation of investment efforts and for demonstration programs.

To strengthen the partnership of all levels of government and the private sector, a development investment strategy must be prepared identifying several elements that will emphasize coordinated development efforts, mutually supporting projects in distress areas, and active participation by the private sector and non-Federal governmental units. This approach changes the project-by-project planning of the overall economic development plans under existing law.

The bill would authorize \$250 million annually for the 3 fiscal years 1993, 1994, and 1995 for development and planning programs and \$26 million annually for salaries and administrative expenses. The limit on title I grants to each applicant is \$4 million, other than grants to promote employee ownership organizations.

Title II of the bill extends the Appalachian Regional Commission programs for 3 years to

allow continuation of the area redevelopment programs and construction of the development highway system.

The recession of the early 1980's and changes in national and international economies in recent years undermined much of what the Commission had previously accomplished in the region. The Appalachian Act amendments represent the views of the Appalachian Governors as to what is considered necessary to carry out expanded development activities aimed at making the region more competitive in national and world markets.

Authorizations included in this bill are for 3 years, 1993, 1994, and 1995, and provide \$144 million annually for the highway programs, \$37.5 million annually for nonhighway programs and \$3.5 million annually for administrative expenses.

Mr. Speaker, this marks the sixth Congress that legislation to reauthorize these economic development programs has been introduced. This effort reflects our longstanding goal of promoting economic renewal and revitalization in distressed urban and rural areas of the Nation and among population groups and industries that have time and again been bypassed during years of economic expansion and have suffered unduly in times of economic difficulty.

But, in today's international economy, there is growing concern about how to deal with the impact of some difficult economic issues that confront not only our hard-pressed areas and businesses, but the Nation as a whole. I am referring to matters such as the difficulty of competing effectively against goods produced by foreign companies subsidized by their governments; the drain of American jobs to countries that have low-cost labor; and the impact of free trade agreements. We must examine how to better coordinate Federal programs and focus on national policies that will help our country's businesses, industries and labor force to be more productive and competitive in world markets.

The bill being introduced today will be the starting point for action by our committee. As chairman of the Subcommittee on Economic Development, I intend to hold hearings early in this session. With the support of committee members, I anticipate a bill will be reported out of the Public Works and Transportation Committee, passed by the House and sent to the Senate for action within the first 6 months of this session.

A summary of the bill follows:

SUMMARY TO REVISE AND EXTEND EDA AND ARC

Title I of the bill revises and extends Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965; provides authorizations for Fiscal Years 1993, 1994 and 1995 at \$250 million each year for programs and planning and \$26 million for salaries and expenses.

To be eligible, applicants must meet one of three criteria:

- (1) Unemployment 1% above national average, previous 24 months.
- (2) Per capita income 80% of national average (latest statistics).
- (3) Significant job loss due to sudden economic dislocation.

Qualified applicants: States, counties, cities, towns, economic development districts, Indian tribes and development organizations.

Program assistance provided:



**Development Investment Assistance:**

Grants for new construction and improvement of public facilities (including site preparation)—up to 80% Federal share.

Grants to establish revolving loan funds to stimulate small business growth—\$1 million limit and 50% Federal match.

Grants to establish revolving loan funds to set up employee stock ownership organizations.

Grants to community development organizations to help small businesses by reducing interest rates for economic development project activities.

\$4 million limit on grants under this title to each applicant, other than grants to promote employee ownership organizations.

Strategy, Planning, Evaluation and Demonstration:

Grants for economic development and strategy planning.

Grants to colleges, universities and other groups to provide management and assistance—75% Federal match of costs.

Authorizes evaluations and demonstration programs. Results to be reported to Congress within 90 days of completion.

**Technical Assistance by Secretary.**

Development Investment Strategy required, to include: inventory of community resources, industries and businesses; infrastructure available and needed; workforce skills; land available; showing of non-federal matching funds; showing of private sector willingness to invest; description of industry/business to be created or expanded; demonstration of participation by representative percentage of small business concerns owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals.

**Application Procedure:**

Submit to Secretary of Commerce with Development Strategy.

Certify area meets distress criteria, and performance responsibilities.

Secretary reviews for approval/rejection based on consideration of several factors including severity of distress, anticipated increase in permanent employment, extent of private sector and non-federal involvement.

Subsequent applications must demonstrate new showing of distress.

Title II of the bill amends Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965.

Provides authorizations annually for Fiscal Years 1993, 1994, 1995.

For Development Highway and local access roads, \$144 million (up to 80% Federal share); for non-highway programs, \$37.5 million (up to 80% Federal share for the most distressed counties); for salaries and expenses, \$3.5 million.

Allows funds to be used for projects and programs to assist the most severely distressed and underdeveloped counties; for revolving loan funds for business assistance loans; for establishing business incubators; for community infrastructure projects; for on-site employee training and programs to enhance manpower skills; and for other initiatives directed toward developing and sustaining economic growth and stability.

## HENRY COUNTY SCHOOLS RECEIVE STATE RECOGNITION

### HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 4, 1992

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, as Congressman from the Sixth District of Georgia, I am

very proud to share with my colleagues the news that the Henry County School System has once again received the School Award from the Governor's Commission on Drug Awareness and Prevention.

This is the second time Henry County schools, along with the strong help of their local parent organization Partners and Learners in the Schools [PALS], have been chosen for this honor. That such an innovative, locally based program is being recognized by our State is heartening, and I want to encourage other school systems in Georgia and beyond to follow their inspiring example.

In Henry County last October, students, teachers, and PALS worked together to hold a successful Red Ribbon Week. This is a time when activities, projects, and programs are developed and carried out to promote the motto "Real Life Is Drug Free."

Pam Nutt, the President of PALS, was one of the local volunteers who made this year's award possible. She was a leader in the creation of very active programs throughout the county, and, once completed, she submitted the school system's materials to the State judges. According to Helen Holt, Henry County school superintendent, this year's program went even better than last year's, which was also award winning.

My point, however, is not simply to commend the volunteers, teachers, and school administrators who helped push for this outstanding program. I want especially to congratulate the students of Henry County for their creativity in developing Red Ribbon Week projects, their enthusiasm in carrying them out, and their genuine desire to help themselves and their peers by participating in this week-long focus on eliminating drug use.

By making events like Red Ribbon Week a priority in our schools and by recognizing the achievements of superior programs, we start our students down the right path toward staying drug-free the rest of their lives. Let us not forget, however, that these important lessons must be constantly reinforced—at home, at school, and in the community at large.

Congratulations to Henry County—its students, parents, teachers, and local leaders. You give us hope that we can, with caring, determination, and local initiative, win the war on drugs.

## MEMORIAL TO HONOR GEORGE MASON

### HON. E. THOMAS COLEMAN

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 4, 1992

Mr. COLEMAN of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of legislation to authorize the establishment of a memorial, built with non-Federal funds, on Federal land—to honor George Mason in the District of Columbia.

George Mason wrote the Virginia Declaration of Rights, which served as the basis of our own Declaration of Independence and the first 10 amendments to the Constitution, the Bill of Rights. It is well known that Mason refused to sign the original Constitution because it omitted the guarantees of individual freedom

which he set forth in his declaration of rights. Soon thereafter, the validity of his position was recognized by the adoption of the first 10 amendments.

Mr. Speaker, I again commend to you the writings of Dumas Malone of the University of Virginia contained in the introduction to Robert Rutland's book, "George Mason: Reluctant Statesman," in which he aptly describes the importance of George Mason in our national heritage and history. I ask that Mr. Malone's foreword be inserted in the RECORD at this point.

## FOREWORD

That the name of George Mason should be acclaimed throughout the Republic whose birth pangs he shared, and indeed throughout the free world, will be agreed, I believe, by all American historians. He was the author of the Virginia Declaration of Rights, which was adopted three weeks before the national Declaration of Independence; and in this he charted the rights of human beings much more fully than Jefferson did in the immortal but necessarily compressed paragraph in the more famous document. Of the contemporary impact of Mason's Declaration there can be no possible question. Draftsmen in other states drew upon it when they framed similar documents or inserted similar safeguards of individual liberties in their new constitutions. Universal in its appeal, it directly affected the French Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen of 1789. In our own time it is echoed in the Declaration of Human Rights of the United Nations. Writing in his old age, Lafayette said: "The era of the American Revolution, which one can regard as the beginning of a new social order for the entire world, is, properly speaking, the era of declarations of rights." More than any other single American, except possibly Thomas Jefferson, whom in some sense he anticipated, George Mason may be regarded as the herald of this new era; and in our own age, when the rights of individual human beings are being challenged by totalitarianism around the world, men can still find inspiration in his noble words.

The fact that Jefferson rather than Mason became the major American symbol of individual freedom and personal rights is attributable to no difference between the two men in basic philosophy, but was owing rather to the subsequent course of events and the accidents of history. Mason was by no means a minor figure in his own time; besides the Declaration of Rights he was the main author of the Virginia Constitution of 1776; and, because of his recognized wisdom, he was constantly consulted by other leaders. But, partly because of health, partly because of family cares, partly because of temperament, he was, in Mr. Rutland's apt phrase, a reluctant statesman. At times other leading Virginians sought to escape the burdens and responsibilities of public service—Jefferson being a good example—but no one of them carried reluctance to the same degree as Mason, who loathed routine legislative tasks and had no stomach for any sort of political intrigue. Venturing from home and his family as little as possible, he did not often leave Virginia. Thus, even in his own time, circumstance made this man of universal mind more a local than a national figure. As the architect of the new government in his own commonwealth he had shown himself to be constructive, but in connection with the new federal Constitution his own deep convictions caused him to assume a negative role and even to seem obstructive. As a dele-

gate to the Federal Convention, he declined to sign the document which emerged from those closed sessions in Philadelphia; he opposed ratification in his own state and went down in defeat. His chief objection to the new frame of government was that it lacked the sort of guarantees of individual freedom which he had set forth in his Declaration of Rights; and also that it went further than was necessary toward centralization, thus endangering local rights and liberties. Opposition of the sort he symbolized had a positive result in the adoption of the first ten amendments to the Constitution—the national Bill of Rights—and to that extent his contemporaries recognized the validity of his position. The triumphant Federalists were not kind in their judgment of their opponents, however; even George Washington was cool toward his old friend and neighbor. Furthermore, Mason's objections to Hamiltonian consolidation gave him a black mark in the history the partisans of the first Secretary of the Treasury did so much to write. It should be noted that Jefferson likewise protested against the omission of a bill of rights from the Constitution and eventually offered similar objections to Hamilton's policy. But Jefferson lived to achieve vindication in his own election to the presidency, by which time Mason was long since dead.

In his own "country"—that is, Virginia—Mason was and remained an honored prophet. Indeed there were those, like the historian of the Virginia Convention of 1776 who regard the Declaration of Rights as a loftier work than the Declaration of Independence, which was in considerable part a political manifesto, designed to justify a change in government. Comparisons of this sort, if not odious, are quite unnecessary, for the two documents breathe the same philosophy. But the later national pronouncement can be advantageously supplemented by the fuller state declaration, and in certain cases Mason's language may be preferred. A good example follows:

"That all men are by nature equally free and independent, and have certain inherent rights, . . . namely, the enjoyment of life and liberty, with the means of acquiring and possessing property, and pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety."

The author of the Declaration of Independence, who claimed no originality for his production, had nothing but praise for the author of the Declaration of Rights. Jefferson described Mason as "a man of the first order of wisdom among those who acted on the theatre of the Revolution, of expansive mind, profound judgment, cogent in argument, learned in the lore of our former constitution, and earnest for the republican change or democratic principles." Mason, he said, was a man "of the first order of greatness."

The story of such a person cannot fail to be of wide, and should be of universal, interest. The purpose of this body is something more than to inscribe his name in larger letters on the list of eminent champions of individual freedom. It is also to make him live again as a human being. There is no need to anticipate here the human story which the author of this book tells so well, but I cannot refrain from pointing out that Mason provides a striking example of the spirit of *noblesse oblige*, for he was born to wealth and a privileged position, just as Jefferson was. Such men cannot be explained in terms of economic determinism. Every reader is entitled to find his own answer to the question, why this master of broad acres and scores of slaves laid supreme emphasis on man's freedom and found tyranny of all sorts abomi-

nable. It may be suggested, however, that the spirit of liberty appears in high places as well as low—that, in fact, it assumes its noblest form when most disinterested. Rarely has it appeared in nobler form than in George Mason.—Dumas Malone, University of Virginia.

#### A TRIBUTE TO THE MIAMI CHAPTER OF IKEBANA INTERNATIONAL

##### HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 4, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize the Miami Chapter 131 of Ikebana International, a Japanese flower arranging school which was founded in 1968 and affiliated with the original chapter in Tokyo. In a Miami Herald article entitled "Pleasure Abounds in Putting Flowers in Their Place," Bea Moss reports on the beauty of Japanese flower arranging. I commend the following article to my colleagues:

You can study ikebana until the day you die and still not know everything about it, say lovers of the Japanese flower-arranging art.

"It's ongoing learning," said Nellie Roberts who has studied ikebana for 36 years. "You just keep studying. We see so many changes."

Others can learn more about Ikebana's attraction at the annual Ikebana show Tuesday at Fairchild Garden. The show will feature almost 40 ikebana arrangements by club members and a demonstration by Soei Mihori of the Sogetsu School of Ikebana and director of the Florida Branch of Ikebana International.

"A lot of people want to learn about ikebana but they also want to be entertained," said Dottie Connors who lives in the Kendall area and is first vice president of the Miami chapter of Ikebana International. "Even after 36 years, I feel I should learn more about the classical form."

Young girls in Japan start learning the art of flower arranging when they are about 12.

"The discipline of flowers never changes," said show chairwoman Mieko Kubota who learned ikebana as a child growing up in Japan and is a master of the Kumoi School of Japanese flower arrangement. "Ikebana is Japanese, but its flavor is international."

And it's getting more popular, said Kubota, who lives in The Falls area.

"When this show is over we start thinking about next year's show," said Kubota who also teaches ikebana classes at Fairchild.

But members think about ikebana most of the time.

"It's like expressing yourself in flowers. If you're frustrated, you get flowers and a branch and in 20 minutes sadness and frustration are out of your soul," said Connors, who learned ikebana when she and her late husband Bill were stationed in Japan with the Army from 1959-62.

Nellie Roberts, who also was in Japan with her husband Ralph, wasn't too enthusiastic about ikebana when she began taking classes. She's now a believer.

"You can find artistry in a junk pile, walking on the beach or through the woods," said Roberts of Florida City and president of the Miami chapter of Ikebana International. "You can just pick something up and use it."

The first ikebana arrangements were in the temples, Kubota said. The art dates to Sixth Century Japan when Chinese Buddhist missionaries introduced the art. The first school of flower arranging in Japan was founded in the Seventh Century.

Although there are 100 different schools and styles of ikebana, the three leading schools, Connors said, are the Sogetsu, Ikenobo and Ohara.

Miami Chapter 131 of Ikebana International was founded in Miami in March 1968 and is affiliated with the original chapter founded in Tokyo in 1956. Now 200 chapters of Ikebana International operate throughout the United States, Europe, the Far East, Australia and other countries.

"It's our duty to educate and display," Connors said. "It's a lifelong thing and you meet a lot of nice people. It's friendship, too."

"It opens up your eyes," Roberts said. "We learn to bring the outside in. It lets you appreciate nature."

I am pleased to recognize the Miami Chapter 131 of Ikebana International and wish them much success with the teaching of ikebana.

#### CBO STUDY ON INFANT MORTALITY

##### HON. WILLIS D. GRADISON, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 4, 1992

Mr. GRADISON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call attention to an interesting and informative new Congressional Budget Office study that significantly clarifies the often misunderstood subject of infant mortality in the United States. The report will be released later this week. It is titled "Factors Contributing to the Infant Mortality Ranking of the United States" and was prepared in response to a request I made.

The tragedy of an infant's death cannot be mitigated by reducing it to a statistic. But to the extent that we must use statistics to help us understand the problem, we must come to grips with what the numbers can and cannot tell us. This CBO report goes a long way toward that goal.

For example, the report cites the rarely mentioned fact that infant mortality rates in the United States have declined dramatically and consistently since 1950, from 26 deaths to 10.1 deaths per 1,000 live births through 1988. Further, although infant mortality rates are substantially higher for blacks than for whites in the United States, improvement has occurred continually for both groups since 1950. The rate for blacks declined from 45.1 to 17.8 deaths per 1,000 live births over this period, while the rate for whites declined from 26.0 to 8.7 deaths per 1,000 live births.

That does not minimize the importance of the relatively high rate of infant mortality in the United States when compared with other countries. But even in this regard, the attention to detail in the CBO analysis calls into question the accuracy of past comparisons.

Few people realize that, according to the CBO study, "very premature births are more likely to be included in birth and mortality statistics in the United States than they are in several other industrialized countries with



lower infant mortality rates." In fact, "limited data from Japan, Norway, and the United States suggest that births from 20 to 27 weeks gestational age are more likely to be classified as live births in the United States than in the other two countries. Furthermore, if fetal deaths of 20 weeks or more gestational age were included in fetal-infant mortality rates, the Norwegian and Japanese rates would probably be comparable to the United States rate."

This is not a reason for us to be less concerned. It simply means that international comparisons, when used in a simplistic or superficial way, shed more heat than light on the nature and causes of our problem.

In the United States, medical care and technology do an outstanding job of saving premature infants. We simply have too many low birth weight babies. The CBO report points out that "low birth weight is the primary risk factor for infant mortality in the United States. We must reassess the balance between policies to reduce low birth weight and policies to use high-technology health care."

#### GET OFF OUR BACKS!

#### HON. GUY VANDER JAGT

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 4, 1992

Mr. VANDER JAGT. Mr. Speaker, if Congress passes a mandate, it should be forced to pay for it, and to balance the cost with savings elsewhere. After all, a mandate just increases someone else's burden—and that means higher taxes at the State and local level.

President George Bush was right on the mark on the burden of regulation or mandates, or whatever it is that we do here on the banks of the Potomac that affects the cost of government or doing business beyond the Beltway.

Perhaps in the 90 days major departments and agencies will carry out a top to bottom review of all regulations, old and new—to stop the ones that will hurt growth, and speed up those that will help growth. Perhaps also the EPA will discover the foolishness of the \$200,000 to \$300,000 burden that they propose to impose on small local government generators of power. Emissions control is a significant need—we all value the air we breathe. But a regulation which requires constant monitoring for data that is reported quarterly, from small plants using technology that rarely results in substantial pollutants is wrongheaded. Michigan municipal power generators deserve relief.

So do business and government at all levels.

Government regulation, conceived as the pet who can distinguish friend from foe—and only barks at danger, has become the very monkey on our backs as mindless mandates find evil lurking at every turn. Paranoia parades as prudence!

So we have to step back. We owe it to ourselves—or we'll pay for it at the market or city hall—to do a little analytical thinking: A cost/benefit ratio that encompasses not only the effect of regulation, but the long-term burden we will bear.

Recently, the Muskegon Chronicle of Muskegon, MI, in our Ninth Congressional District, offered an opinion piece which very clearly stated the case for review—and where the buck should stop. I offer that editorial for my colleagues' review, and for their attention as we consider proposals which impose burdens on businesses and governments without providing the wherewithal to meet the obligation:

[From the Muskegon Chronicle, Jan. 22, 1992]

#### GET FEDERAL RULES OFF THE BACKS OF STATE AND RESIDENTS

Driven, no doubt, by the fear of the unknown in New Hampshire, there are encouraging signs that the administration in Washington is starting to wake up to the agony of the states. Especially welcome is President Bush's call for a 90-day moratorium on new federal regulations.

For years now, the best-kept secret in government has been the astounding growth in federal regulations imposed on state and local governments. Those rules have added billions in costs to project specifications that the federal government requires. The government mandates ever-cleaner water and sewage treatment, programs that just about two decades ago were financed largely by the federal government. Today, federal assistance for local improvement or quality programs is increasingly hard to come by.

Yet, when costs go up and local municipalities have to increase the bills for residents, they get the heat, not the feds. And those costs inevitably go up as a result of Washington's stringent requirements, which it continually upgrades and revises.

Businesses, too, have felt the lash of the many new rules that are constantly being devised in Washington. John Sloan, president of the National Federation of Independent Business, interviewed by U.S. News & World Report, said it best: "It is inappropriate for government to promote programs—often misguided programs—that it can't afford and to simply shift them onto the back of business."

In a refreshing example of creative policy, as opposed to simply tossing out more mandatory rules, the president is said to be looking favorably at a policy that we have long urged—paying the public to get rid of gas-guzzling junkers that litter our highways, stink up the air and pollute our cities. According to a story in Tuesday's Wall Street Journal, the administration is weighing such a plan as one way to achieve cleaner air. The alternative, notes The Journal are enforcing "environmental rules (that) would cost (businesses and governments) \$70.5 billion—more than any year but one during the Reagan administration."

Washington must actively preserve the health and welfare of American citizens, but it mustn't abuse the privilege by passing the buck to the state and local governments, who are at the same time being increasingly deprived of federal aid. It's unlikely that logic dictated Bush's recent pronouncements—we suspect his descending popularity ratings had much to do with it—but this new moratorium is welcome.

#### HONORING THE WINNERS FROM THE SUFFOLK COUNTY COLLEGE BILL OF RIGHTS DAY

#### HON. THOMAS J. DOWNEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 4, 1992

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues the outstanding accomplishments of three of my constituents who entered and excelled in the Suffolk Community College Bill of Rights Day. Ms. Paige Bade, Mr. Bernard Gay, and Mr. Marc Demant received top honors in the college's contest honoring the Bill of Rights. In their winning essays, they have captured the true spirit of this historic document.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor that I present to my colleagues in the House of Representatives the text of the winning essays. Ms. Paige Bade, Mr. Bernard Gay, and Mr. Marc Demant, we commend you for your fine efforts.

#### THE BILL OF RIGHTS: A VIEW OF ITS SIGNIFICANCE

(By Paige Bade, Senior, Amityville Memorial High School)

The Bill of rights, along with the Declaration of Independence and the original Constitution, is one of the most significant documents shaping American history. Although the Declaration of Independence and Constitution were monumental in that they created the philosophy and framework for a new government, the Bill of Rights was revolutionary in that it specifically defined the relationship between the individual citizen and the national government.

The Bill of Rights, as a specific document, developed gradually. Although discussed at the Constitutional Convention, a "Bill of Rights" was not included in the final proposal submitted to the federated states for approval. In January of 1788, seven states had already ratified the proposed Constitution. Three of the largest states, namely, Massachusetts, New York and Virginia had not. Their leaders demanded that the Constitution include specific provisions regulating the power of the Federal government in order to protect the citizens' basic rights. To induce approval, federalist leaders promised that a Bill of Rights would be added to the Constitution after its ratification.

Upon approval of the constitution, Congress created a series of proposed additions to the Constitution limiting powers of the federal government. At first, there was a set of over twenty amendments to be added, which were recommended by various state ratifying conventions. Congress reduced that number to twelve. Thereafter these proposals were submitted to the several states for debate and consideration. Ten were ultimately approved and have come to be known as the Bill of Rights.

The first eight amendments were enacted in order to limit the powers of all three branches of the national government. In the first amendment, Congress is prohibited from making any laws restricting the free exercise of religion, public assembly, freedom of speech or the right to redress grievances. This amendment is a bold outright prohibition of the power of the legislative branch. In the third and fourth amendments, restrictions are imposed on the executive branch. These amendments regulate the

quartering of troops and severely restrict the power of police. For example, the fourth amendment mandates that a person cannot be arrested nor his property seized or searched, unless a warrant is issued on proper evidence. The other amendments regulate the power of the judicial branch. Thus, under the due process clause of the fifth amendment, the right of every citizen to a proper hearing and protection against double jeopardy, trying a person for the same crime twice, is assured. Additionally, the sixth amendment provides for substantial guarantees such as legal counsel, a speedy, public trial and the right to an impartial tribunal. The seventh amendment reinforces the right to a jury trial and prohibits the retrial of a matter once there has been a judicial determination.

The ninth and tenth amendments affirmatively recognize rights of the people or the states. They provide, in substance, that the people retain certain rights, even though those rights are not specifically identified within the Constitution. Also, that any powers not delegated to the federal government are reserved to the states or their citizens. Thus, unlike the first eight amendments, which grant specific limitations on government action, these amendments grant sweeping, though unidentified rights. These amendments were critical to the continued vitality and flexibility of the Constitution as a living instrument.

The Bill of Rights represented a unique experiment in the willingness of a government to limit its powers, grant specific rights, but most importantly, to recognize rights and powers yet to evolve.

#### THE BILL OF RIGHTS (By Marc Demant)

In order for one to understand the importance of having the Bill of Rights, one must imagine living in a society where they do not exist.

For those European Jews who survived Hitler's reign of terror, better known as the Holocaust, the experience of living a life without rights is still a sharp and painful memory. The 1935 Nuremberg Laws passed by the Nazi party, was a clear example of life without the Bill of Rights. These laws, approved by the government, clearly defined the difference between a citizen and a subject. A citizen would have the protection of their country, whereas a subject would have no rights at all. In essence, they would be transformed from the country's citizens to the country's property. As a result, their possessions as well as their very lives, no longer belonged to them.

Fortunately, here in the United States, such a thing could never happen. The reasons why, is detailed in the words of our constitution, which just happens to be the backbone of our society. But the constitution alone is not enough. That is because the text within the constitution is general, and can be left to many different types of interpretation.

This is where the Bill of Rights comes in. It is within the words of this document, that the fundamental laws of our society are spelled out. But what's more important, is that not only are the rights of the people clearly defined, but at the same time, government is forbidden to violate those rights.

There are times, though, when I get angry, because it seems unfair to share the freedom given by these rights with those living in this country that are clearly against the way our society is. Let's take for example, the radical militant groups that set out to publicize their cause. Should someone, or per-

haps even some group publically protest against them, than these very people, as unpatriotic as they might appear to be, will use the bill of rights as their own weapons to fight for their right to be heard.

At these times, these groups usually are represented by the lawyers belonging to the A.C.L.U., the American Civil Liberties Union. It is the job of these lawyers, to put their own personal feelings aside, and use the bill of rights to guarantee their clients rights under the law.

This is not always easy to do. Our society, I must admit, as well as I myself, sometimes tends to judge based on the difference of right verses wrong, good verses bad. However, according to the Bill of Rights, it is not the moral issues behind ones beliefs that are protected, just ones right to speak of those issues no matter what they might be.

Perhaps the early founders of our society did not have the education that we are able to receive today, but what they did have, was wisdom. And with that wisdom, must have come the knowledge, that freedom is for everyone.

To me, the importance of the Bill of Rights, is that it guarantees my freedom as an American, and it gives me the peace of mind, that in this country, as in Germany so many years ago, I will never learn as the people there did, how it feels to revert from being a citizen into becoming a subject.

#### THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE BILL OF RIGHTS (By Bernard Gay, Junior, Amityville Memorial High School)

The Bill of Rights. Technically the Bill of Rights is a document that describes the liberties and freedoms of the people in the United States. It also forbids the government from violating these rights. But what really is the Bill of Rights? What makes it so important that four states would not adhere to the Constitution because a Bill of Rights was missing? What makes it so important that our whole style of government could have been altered because of its absence? The answer is Democracy. What the Bill of Rights stands for is much more profound than what is written on paper. It stands for the whole foundation that America was built on. It symbolizes what we fought so hard for during the American revolution. That notion of freedom from oppression and discrimination, freedom of belief and worship. An escape from the tyrannical Monarchy in England. The establishment of a new, fresh form of government different from any other in the world. One based on the freedoms and Natural rights that all humans should possess. That is what the Bill of Rights stands for. And it goes even deeper than that. Even though the drafters of the Bill of Rights might not have intentionally planned it, the significance of the Bill goes in to terms so deep, that they are indescribable to man. Without it, the entire system of Democracy would crumble.

On December 7, 1787 Delaware became the first state to ratify the constitution. Soon after, 7 other states ratified the constitution. On June 21, 1788 New Hampshire ratified it as well. It was the 9th state to do so. But two states were left to adopt the constitution as their basis of government before it officially went into effect. Those two states were New York and Virginia. Both refused to ratify the document that would govern them until their terms were met. They felt that there were still many faults in it that had to be worked out. Many critics objected to the fact that no Bill of Rights was included in the Constitution, the president

had too much independence, and that the Senate was too aristocratic. In addition to that, they thought that Congress had too many powers and the national government had too much authority. The system was not balanced enough. But even as this conflict arose, there still remained those in favor of the constitution. Those who did were called Federalists. The critics who opposed it, were called anti-Federalists. Both developed into the first political parties in America. So the discussions when on until finally on June 25, 1788 Virginia ratified the constitution. Later that year on July 26—New York did the same. But even though New York and Virginia ratified the Bill of Rights remained a big issue. Both North Carolina and Rhode Island refused to approve the Constitution and take part in the new government until Congress agreed to add a Bill of Rights.

The states argued that there were no specific rights given to the people—that everything was for the government. Nowhere in the Constitution did it mention any of the freedoms that the people of the states should have. Therefore a member of the legislature at the time, James Madison, took it upon himself to draft a Bill of Rights. He made sure to keep in mind that the Bill should protect a person's right to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

Basically the Bill of Rights consisted of ten amendments. The first three are general rights. Amendment four through eight are criminal rights, and 9 and 10 are important points not mentioned in the constitution.

The first amendment issues the most basic freedoms that Americans were entitled to. It gave them freedom of religious worship, which meant that every individual was allowed to practice any religion he desired, free of persecution. It gave the media freedom of the press, meaning that newspaper journalists and reporters could print what they felt like. They could openly express their opinions, even if it meant criticizing the government. Freedom of speech was also included, allowing Americans to speak their opinions overtly, without opposition. This right, though, had a certain extent. One could not shout "fire" when none existed, and claim freedom of speech. The people were also issued freedom of assembly, which entitled them the right to gather in groups to openly protest, hold meetings or other such things without the consent of the government.

And finally, the first amendment gave the people the right to voice complaints against the government. Not everyone's problems was guaranteed to be solved, but it didn't prevent them from speaking their opinions.

The second amendment gave citizens the right to bear arms, under the condition that he or she had a license for the weapon. It also stated that during peacetime, soldiers could not be stationed in one's private house, without the owner's consent. Only during wartime could a soldier be stationed at one's house, if Congress past a law to do so. The fourth amendment basically gave citizens the right to privacy. Authorities would have to obtain a search or arrest warrant from a judge, in order to search or seize one's property. This next amendment protected those accused of crime. Under the fifth amendment, no person could be tried twice for the same offense, by the same government, also known as double jeopardy. During an arrest, a person can not be forced to say anything that would discriminate him or her. The federal government can't take away a person's property except by due process of law either. Nor can it seize private property for public



use without fair payment. The sixth amendment issued criminals the right to a short, quick, public trial. It also gives them the right to an attorney, and those accused must be told what he or she is accused of. In addition, the accused must be present in front of all witnesses. The seventh amendment states that a trial by jury is guaranteed for all cases exceeding a twenty dollar value. Under the eighth amendment to the constitution, excessive bail is not required, nor is "cruel and unusual" punishment. This means that bail is only required to make sure the defendant shows up for his or her trial, and it need not be unreasonably high. At that time, the death penalty was acceptable, so "cruel and unusual" punishment probably referred to torture. The ninth and tenth amendments basically reiterated the known fact that the people of the states were America's source of power and that all power that the federal government had is based on what the states or the people gave to it.

All these rights put together constituted the first ten amendments to the constitution. Originally, 12 amendments were made, but two were rejected because they had to do with the House of Representatives and salaries, but nothing to do with people's rights. By December 15, 1791 the Bill of Rights was approved by all the states. The United States Constitution, could finally go into effect. The legislatures continued on to add more amendments to the constitution, later on throughout the years. To this day, there are 26 amendments to the United States constitution. The people today will abide by the law and take full advantage of their rights. Some examples of how the Bill of Rights applies to today's society is all the diverse religions we have today. That illustrates the freedom of worship. Our press criticizes the government frequently now-a-days. It is mandatory that authorities used search warrants as well.

Indeed, the Bill of Rights has many applications in today's world, and if we did not have them, we could not take advantage of the liberties it grants us. The whole meaning of the Bill of Rights is based on the Democracy which we established when we proclaimed our independence as a nation. And if a Democracy means a rule by the people, then the Bill of Rights stands for the rights and freedoms for which the people rule by.

#### FLAWED U.S. IMMIGRATION SYSTEM NEEDS REPAIR

**HON. DOUG BEREUTER**

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 4, 1992*

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, our Nation's immigration policy should be designed to permit fair and orderly entry into the United States for appropriate numbers of qualified applicants. Legal immigration has a healthy and positive impact on our society. Illegal immigration, on the other hand, causes great damage to the fabric of American society.

This Member believes that American public supports legal immigration. However, there are few matters that strike the near-unanimous outrage that illegal immigration strikes.

Recently a serious loophole in U.S. immigration policy came to this Member's attention. Mr. Speaker, it seems that the Immigration and Naturalization Service cannot stem the

ever-increasing flow of illegal aliens who, without any papers, land at some of our international airports. Illegal arrivals are overwhelming the INS agents at JFK International Airport in New York, at Los Angeles International Airport, and elsewhere. In December alone, 1,250 illegal aliens arrived at JFK. Because the INS lacks the facilities to hold these individuals, they are released pending a court hearing on their case. In short, illegal aliens simply fly to the United States, and are released on their own recognizance pending a hearing. Not surprisingly, few of these illegal aliens return for their hearing.

This is an outrageous situation, Mr. Speaker, but this is not all. It gets worse. According to the January 27 edition of the Washington Post, many of those illegal arrivals will not even allow themselves to be photographed or fingerprinted. Even for these individuals who refuse to cooperate with U.S. authorities in the most basic manner, the INS feels it has no option but to release them on their own recognizance. In the words of one INS agent, "They won't engage in any conversations with you at all. They are calling our bluff. They're saying, I'm not even going to tell you my name, you're not going to get my fingerprints and I know there's very little you can do with me."

Mr. Speaker, this situation defies all reason. It makes a mockery of this body's attempts to craft a coherent and equitable immigration policy. It is an insult and disservice to those who wait, sometimes years, to enter the United States legally. We don't need individuals who, by their very manner of entry, demonstrate absolute contempt for our laws and traditions. This body must act promptly to address this situation, Mr. Speaker. If we fail to act, the American public will surely judge us harshly, and they will be correct to do so.

Mr. Speaker, this Member would ask to have inserted into the RECORD a recent editorial from the Omaha World-Herald. Entitled "Border Net Needs Repair," the World-Herald notes that the system is failing those who play by the rules, and needs to be fixed. I would commend this insightful editorial to my colleagues.

#### BORDER NET NEEDS REPAIR

America's immigration system is so flawed that some people can enter the country illegally, almost at will, through American airports. The net that is supposed to protect U.S. borders obviously has holes that need to be repaired.

By some accounts, almost anyone who wants to come to the United States and stay for an indefinite period needs only to buy an airplane ticket. The problem is worse at large airports, officials said, including John F. Kennedy International Airport.

At JFK, the flood of illegal arrivals has swamped the detention facilities of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. By law, the INS cannot summarily prevent anyone from entering the United States. Because of the volume of new arrivals at JFK, virtually everyone is allowed in.

Those without proper entry documents are detained briefly and told to appear at a hearing before an immigration judge. But the process is so jammed that the hearing in many instances is held more than one year later. Not surprisingly, most of the people never show up.

The word that it is easy to enter the U.S. through JFK is spreading. In December, a

record 1,250 illegal travelers landed at JFK. The INS anticipates 1,500 a month by March. An official said that the problem will continue to grow as others discover that "we just don't have the resources to prevent them from coming in."

One of the worst things about the policy is that it gives criminals easy access to American drug connections. Officials don't have the time or authority to check the claims made by the new arrivals. As a result, a man who claims to be a banker from Venezuela may well be a courier for the murderous drug lords of Colombia.

Certainly there should be room in an immigration policy for people who want to become Americans and have the training and qualifications to make a major contribution. Millions of immigrants and their descendants have strengthened and shaped America.

But a certain number of the arrivals of 1992 have no intention of entering under the laws or of contributing as good citizens. The system is failing those who play by the rules. It needs to be fixed.

#### NATIONAL GRAPEFRUIT MONTH: FEBRUARY 1992

**HON. TOM LEWIS**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 4, 1992*

Mr. LEWIS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, as we approach the peak of grapefruit season this month, I would like to join with my colleague, ANDY IRELAND, in introducing legislation to proclaim February as National Grapefruit Month.

As one of the Nation's most vital agricultural industries the United States has the unique distinction of being the world's leading producer and exporter of grapefruit. Export sales for fresh grapefruit have doubled since 1986 and revenue from exports sales have tripled.

The industry is still growing. My own State of Florida, which accounted for more than 80 percent of fresh grapefruit consumed in the United States in 1990-91, is expected to increase grapefruit production by 70 percent during the coming decade.

More than providing the United States with a viable and profitable industry, grapefruit provides Americans with a healthy source of dietary fiber, Vitamin C, and Vitamin A. We should all follow the advice of the National Research Council which recommends consumption of five or more daily servings of fruits and vegetables. My recommendation is to make one of those servings grapefruit throughout the month of February. "Health food never tasted better."

I hope my colleagues will join me in cosponsoring this legislation to promote the outstanding dietary benefits of grapefruit and to recognize the accomplishments of the American citrus industry.

#### TRIBUTE TO LUIS G. ZAMBRANA

**HON. JOAN KELLY HORN**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 4, 1992*

Ms. HORN. Mr. Speaker, I am honored today to pay tribute to Luis G. Zambrana, a

long-time business and civic leader within the St. Louis community, who passed away on February 1, 1992.

Luis Zambrana truly represented the story many of us are told by our grandmothers and grandfathers about achieving the American dream. He was born and educated through high school in Beni, Bolivia. For college he came to America and attended Kansas State University where he earned a degree in civil engineering.

From there he came to St. Louis, where his contributions to the community were plentiful. He was a founding member of the Hispanic Chamber of Commerce in St. Louis, which through his leadership has grown very active over the years. He owned and operated L.G. Zambrana Consultants, Inc., an engineering and surveying firm, from 1982 until his death, as well as part ownership of CTS Systems, a computer consulting firm. In 1989, Luis Zambrana was named Regional Small Business Person of the Year.

Luis Zambrana's professional career as a civil engineer spanned 30 years, including 12 years of public service with the Missouri Highway and Transportation Department and 10 years with the St. Louis County Department of Public Works. He believed in working together within the community. This is amplified by the list of associations he was affiliated with, including the Society of American Military Engineers, National Society of Professional Engineers, American Public Works Association, and the Missouri Association of Registered Land Surveyors. Locally, he was a member of the Richmond Heights Planning and Zoning Commission, East-West Gateway Coordinating Council, and the Engineers Club of St. Louis.

However, his participation did not limit itself to the business community. Luis Zambrana contributed his energy, as well, as a founding member of the St. Louis Bolivian Society and as a member of the St. Louis Ambassadors Club.

America was made great by men and women with the spirit and determination represented in the life of Luis Zambrana. His wife, Imarie, and his children, Luis, Michael, Nnette, and Lisa Renee continue to share this legacy within our community.

Mr. Speaker, Luis G. Zambrana was a great American. He was determined, he was courageous, and he was an inspiration to all. He will never be forgotten.

#### A TRIBUTE TO CLARENCE L. HUBERT

#### HON. GUS YATRON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 4, 1992*

Mr. YATRON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize an outstanding citizen in the Sixth District of Pennsylvania, Mr. Clarence L. Hubert of Reading. On February 16, 1992, there will be a dinner to honor Mr. Hubert for his outstanding contributions to the Reading community.

Mr. Hubert was born in Reading on January 27, 1910. Mr. Hubert joined the Boy Scouts of America at age 12 and has been an active

and exemplary member ever since. Mr. Hubert has been important in the lives of many young people in his 70 years of Scouting. Mr. Hubert is a former recipient of the Whitney M. Young, Jr. Service Award, presented in honor of his work creating Scouting opportunities for low-income youth within the Hawk Mountain Council. His achievements include 17 merit badges and the attainment of the rank of Life Scout.

In addition to Scouting, Mr. Hubert has been involved extensively with a variety of community organizations in Berks County. He has served on the board of directors of many local organizations including the Reading-Berks Economic Opportunities Council and the Reading Boys Home. He has also been involved with the Berks County Prison Board, the YMCA Home Relations Committee, the Reading Branch of the NAACP, and is a member of the Washington United Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Hubert has made admirable contributions to improvement of the Reading community. He has touched the lives of the many people fortunate enough to come into contact with him. He represents the finest qualities of Scouting and is a fine role model for our young people. I ask all of my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Mr. Hubert and wishing him the greatest success and good fortune in the future.

#### SCOUTING'S ANNIVERSARY WEEK

#### HON. JIM SAXTON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 4, 1992*

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, just yesterday, the Ocean County Council of the Boys Scouts of America of Toms River, NJ, contacted me to remind me that next week will mark the 82d anniversary of Scouting in America.

As a former Boy Scout myself, I was impressed to find out that 14.6 percent of Ocean County's youth between the ages of 6 and 20 are enrolled in Scouting programs practicing Scouting's goals of character development, citizenship training, and personal fitness conditioning. Continuing its commitment to combat the social ills of hunger, child abuse, substance abuse, illiteracy, deprivation, and unemployment, I am pleased to report that Scouting still operates under the slogan "Duty to God and Country."

Mr. Speaker, I also am told that a national delegation of seven scouts will be in Washington next week to meet with congressional leaders and President Bush to deliver their annual "Report to the Nation." In fact, they will be meeting here with the Clerk of the House on February 11.

I thank Edmund Bennett, Jr., president of the Ocean County Council, for bringing this to my attention so I might share it with my colleagues.

#### A TRIBUTE TO RUTH HARRIS

#### HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 4, 1992*

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention the fine work and outstanding public service of Ruth Harris of Bloomington, CA. Ruth has served as a member of the Bloomington and Colton Boards of Education for 38 consecutive years. She will be honored next week for her long-time service to her students, staff, and the community at a recognition dinner sponsored by the Agua Mansa PTA Council.

Ruth Harris has literally dedicated her working life to education. She was elected to the Bloomington Board of Education in 1953 and served in that capacity until the Bloomington, Colton, and Grand Terrace schools unified in 1966. During that time, she ran successfully for the Colton Joint Unified School District Board of Education. She has recently completed 25 years of service with the Colton District. In addition, Ruth served as a member of the San Bernardino County Board of Education for 18 years.

Ruth has also been active in the PTA since moving to Bloomington 46 years ago. She served as the first president of the Bloomington PTA Council in 1950 and has also held five directorships. She has also served as president, vice president, and parliamentarian of the Fifth District PTA.

Over the years, Ruth has made numerous contributions and donated countless hours to community agencies. She has served on the board of directors for the American Red Cross, Arrowhead United Fund, and Colton United Methodist Church. In addition, she has served as community association chairman of the San Geronio Council Girl Scouts, as president of American Field Services, as president of the San Bernardino County Museum, and parliamentarian for the California Association of Neurologically Handicapped Children.

Ruth has received a great deal of recognition for her work. She is a lifetime member of the National PTA, was named Lay Citizen of the Year in San Bernardino County, named an honorary member of Delta Kappa Gamma, and is also listed in Who's Who in the Methodist Church. Ruth is also the namesake of the Fifth District PTA Office Ruth Harris Building. In addition, the Colton Joint Unified School District Board of Education voted to name the district's newest junior high school in her honor. The school for seventh and eighth graders from Bloomington and Fontana is expected to be completed in 1993.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me and our colleagues, friends, and family in recognizing the many contributions of a very special lady, Ruth Harris. Ruth's dedication and many years of selfless service to the community are certainly worthy of recognition by the House today.



1992 IS THE YEAR OF THE  
AMERICAN INDIAN

## HON. ENI F.H. FALEOMAVAEGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 4, 1992

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, through Public Law 102-188 (S.J. Res. 217, H.J. Res. 342), Congress and the President designated 1992 as the Year of the American Indian. This law pays tribute to the people who first inhabited the land now known as the continental United States. Although only symbolic, this gesture is important because it shows there is sympathy in the eyes of a majority of both Houses of the Congress for those Indian issues which we as a Congress have been struggling with for over 200 years. In support of the Year of the American Indian, I am providing a copy of a recent article for the consideration of my colleagues.

[From USA Today, Dec. 3, 1991]

## A CALL FOR BETTER NATIVE EDUCATION

(By Dennis Kelly)

Schools have failed to nurture the language and academic needs of Native American and Alaska Native students, so they continue to have the highest dropout rate of any ethnic group, a new report says.

The report recommends new steps to halt this erosion of Indian cultures, including more funding for early childhood education and creation of an assistant secretary's position for Indian education within the U.S. Department of Education.

"I think we could do a lot better than we've been doing, not only in funding, but also in making this a high priority," says Terrel H. Bell, former U.S. Education Secretary.

A task force appointed by former Education Secretary Lauro Cavazos prepared the report, *Indian Nations at Risk*, released Monday at a Native American conference in San Francisco. Bell co-chaired the group with William G. Demmert Jr., former Alaska commissioner of education and a Tlingit/Sioux.

Only 10% of the 383,028 Native American and Alaska Native students in the U.S. attend schools funded by the federal Bureau of Indian Affairs, while 87% have blended into the nation's public schools. Three percent go to private schools.

Across the board, though, the report says Native children suffer because they face:

Schools that discourage use of Native languages in classrooms, weakening their cultural ties.

A curriculum presented from a European perspective.

Relegation to low-academic tracks "that result in poor academic achievement among up to 60% of Native students."

Economic and social problems in families and communities—including poverty, single-parent homes and substance abuse—that are barriers to good education.

Limited access to college because of insufficient funding.

Natives' lands are also "constantly besieged" by outside forces further interested in reducing their original holdings, the report says.

With all these problems, the proportion of students who drop out after 10th grade is 36% for Native Americans, compared with 28% for Hispanics, 22% for blacks and 15% for whites, the report says.

Academic achievement suffers as well. A 1988 study of eighth-graders showed that Native students have the smallest percentage of students performing at the advanced—or highest—level of mathematics of all ethnic groups.

The report gives no specific dollar amount on new funding needed, but calls for:

More spending for early childhood education, prenatal care and parental training.

Establishment of a national research and school improvement center for Native education.

Additional efforts to train Native American teachers and administrators.

RECOGNITION OF MICHAEL  
WALLER, CLEVELAND ENTRE-  
PRENEUR

## HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 4, 1992

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to give deserving recognition to Mr. Michael Waller who has distinguished himself within the business community.

Mr. Waller is the president and chief operating officer of Cleveland Telecommunications Corp., a company which he founded in 1983. Due to his persistent efforts, CTC has been able to quadruple its business volume over the past 5-year period. A similar increase in the work force commensurate with this progress is anticipated by the spring. As a result, his firm has recently been cited among the list of fastest growing companies in northeast Ohio. CTC was ranked highest of all the minority firms included, and was one of three Cleveland based minority enterprises making the list. The other two minority firms receiving honors from the Cleveland area were Solar Universal Technologies, Inc., and Servo Products, Inc.

Mr. Waller participates in a number of professional organizations, as well as community service activities, seeking not only to expand his own horizons, but to facilitate increased opportunities for others. For example, he is currently the president of the Northeast Ohio 8(a) Contractors Association and teaches economics classes at the local high school. He has received many awards for his exemplary performance.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud the accomplishments of Mike Waller. He is an industrious businessman and a good citizen. I am proud of his entrepreneurial success and his sense of social responsibility and would, therefore, like to share with my colleagues the following Call and Post newspaper article concerning his latest achievement.

[From the Call and Post, Dec. 26, 1991]

MICHAEL WALLER HONORED FOR FASTEST  
GROWING MINORITY FIRM

CLEVELAND, OHIO.—Three Cleveland minority entrepreneurs are included in the Weatherhead 100, northeast Ohio's fastest growing companies. Cleveland Telecommunications Corporation (CTC), Michael Waller President and CEO; Solar Universal Technologies, Inc., C. Milton Kates, President and CEO and Servco Products, Inc., Calvin Vinson, President, were among the honorees of

outstanding enterprises for their remarkable individual growth.

The Weatherhead 100, launched in 1988 is co-sponsored by Case Western Reserve's Weatherhead School of Management, Enterprise Development, Inc., Kemper Securities Group, Inc., and Cleveland Enterprise magazine to celebrate the success of high-growth entrepreneurial business in northeast Ohio. Manufacturing, Service, and Wholesale/Retail companies are among the largest in the industry breakdown with Distribution, Construction/Real Estate and Oil & Gas following.

Michael Waller, President and CEO of Cleveland Telecommunications Corporation is the top ranked minority enterprise of the group. Founded in 1983, CTC is a national full-service advanced voice and data communications corporation offering consultation, system design and engineering installation, support and service of various communications systems. More recently, CTC has diversified to include facilities management-maintenance.

Honored by his organization's recognition, Michael states the award indicates "progress minorities have made but have further to go," in creating and expanding entrepreneurship in the Cleveland area.

An eleven year systems technician at Ohio Bell/AT&T, Michael saw opportunities in the advent of the divestiture and deregulation for businesses to purchase their own phone systems versus leasing. In the last five years, CTC has grown 413 percent and is expecting to increase the size of its employees from 35 to 150 by March 1992. With offices in Seattle, Washington and the Washington DC area, short-term expansion projects include international markets and the manufacture of electronic components. Among its many clients are the Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority, Ohio State University, Tennessee Valley Authority, State of Ohio Department of Prisons (Mansfield, Lorain & Grafton), Scott Air Force Base in Illinois, EPA, NASA, Ohio Lottery, Ohio Bureau of Employment Services and many more.

"Capitalize as much as possible and work within your means," are his golden words of wisdom for budding minority entrepreneurs. "Many of the larger telephone companies similar to ours have come and gone. My opinion is they fail due to mismanagement. Don't quit—and be prepared to fail. Most entrepreneurs just starting out become discouraged when mistakes are made and experience failure. You can't be successful without failure. Learn from each mistake and do what it takes to realize your goals," says Michael.

A dedicated pillar in the community, Michael teaches economics for Junior Achievement at Heights High School, is a member of the Minority Business Input Committee, Minority Business Enterprise Toastmaster's International, National Telecommunications Association, NAACP, and the Minority Contractors Association. He has received awards from the City of Cleveland Minority Business Development Center for major development in minority business enterprise, Who's Who and the 1990 Brother's Keeper Award for a "Businessman who cares" from the Cleveland Budget Coalition.

A firm believer in giving back to the community, Michael encourages those who want to start their own business. He helps them evolve their entrepreneurial mentality by uplifting their creativity and confidence level.

**ELIZABETH MURRAY, DADE  
SUPERTeacher**

**HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 4, 1992*

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, every school district has those teachers who stand out. After 45 years in the classroom Mrs. Elizabeth Murray is clearly one of these exceptional educators. She presently devotes herself to the Riviera Middle School in Miami where she teaches the English language to children who speak other languages. The Miami Herald recently recognized her as one of Dade County's superteachers in an article by staff writer Jon O'Neill. That article follows:

To help her teach at Riviera Middle School, Elizabeth Murray calls on experience—lots of it.

She has 45 years as a classroom teacher and nearly as many as a mother, raising seven daughters and five sons. And although Murray says she's old enough to retire, she just can't.

"I love coming in every day to work with the kids," she said. "Each one is different. Each one is special."

Murray teaches English to kids who speak other languages. Many of her students, who range in age from 10 to 15, have never been in school before. Her class includes students from Honduras, Colombia, Argentina and Russia.

"I teach them more than just the language," Murray said. "I teach them culture, customs and behavior. It's my job to help them grow up to be good Americans."

In class, Murray likes to keep things light. Her kids laugh a lot, and they learn a lot. When visitors showed up in class Thursday, several students who spoke no English in September were more than happy to show off how much of the language they know now.

"They can be noisy sometimes," Murray said with a smile.

"She's a very giving and caring person, besides being a veteran teacher," said Verdell King, an assistant principal at Riviera. "She knows how to nurture the students."

Murray has never wanted to do anything but teach. The daughter of a teacher, she was born in New York City and graduated with an education degree from Queens College. She began teaching right away in New York.

Murray moved to Miami with her husband and growing family in 1961, and kept right on teaching. Along the way she picked up a master's degree from Nova and finished raising her kids. Not surprisingly, five of her daughters became teachers.

Murray has taught at Mays Middle School and came to Riviera 10 years ago. She now teaches regular English courses along with her English classes for kids who speak other languages.

Murray got involved with those classes when the Mariel boatlift brought thousands of new students to Dade in 1980. She volunteered to work at a relief school for the new students at Centennial Middle School in South Dade.

"I thought I could do some good there," she said. "Now, I think this is where I'm needed most."

In her classes, she pushes her kids and looks for little victories, the kind found in the eyes of students who understand something. In the eyes of kids like Carla Carrai or Dasha Chepanov.

"I'm trying to learn more words," said Carla, 13. "She's a good teacher because she explains things to me."

"I like her, but I don't know why," said Dasha, 11, who came to the United States from Moscow seven months ago. "I knew very little English, but now I can speak more. I have fun in this class."

Kids like these keep Murray in the classroom.

"When you see them making so much progress, it feels good," she said.

Mr. Speaker I commend Mrs. Murray for her lifelong commitment to excellence in education. I know that she is an inspiration to other teachers in her school and throughout Dade County. I commend the leadership of Principal Mr. Ken Davis, Assistant Principal Dr. John Sanchez, and Assistant Principal Ms. Verdell King for making Riviera Middle School a place where teachers like Mrs. Murray and their students can thrive.

**MALCOLM "MAC" DOUGLAS, PIL-  
LAR OF COMMUNITY IN HAMP-  
TON, NY, TO BE HONORED AT  
RETIREMENT DINNER**

**HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 4, 1992*

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, as you know, I measure a man by his contribution to his community.

By that yardstick, Malcolm Douglas of Hampton, NY, or "Mac" as his many friends call him, is a giant.

Mac is stepping down as clerk of the Washington County Board of Supervisors after nearly 30 years of service in a number of capacities.

He was assessor in the town of Hampton from 1963 to 1967. He earned the trust and respect of the town voters and was elected supervisor, serving from 1968 to 1973. Mac was chairman of the Washington County Board of Supervisors from 1972 to 1973.

He was then director of emergency services until 1989. Meanwhile, he has served as clerk of the board of supervisors since 1982 and budget officer since 1986, holding both posts until his recent retirement.

But Mac's contribution was not limited to the public arena. He was active for many years in the Skeneborough emergency squad. He was a past master of Whitehall Grange 922, which he joined in 1949. He was past master and past deputy of the Washington County Pomona Grange, and a member of the New York State Grange Building Committee.

He also belonged to the Eureka Lodge Masons in Fair Haven, VT. And finally, he was a lifelong member of the Whitehall United Methodist Church, serving presently as secretary-treasurer of the board of directors, and having served an important role in building the new church.

And, as is so often the case with people who give so generously of their time, Mac Douglas is a devoted family man.

He and his wife of 45 years, Jean, are the parents of three children, William Harris Douglas, who still lives on the family farm in Hamp-

ton, Malcolm B. Douglas Jr. of Ballston Spa, and Janice McPhee, also of Ballston Spa. Mac and Jean are the parents of seven grandchildren.

They are also avid hockey fans, and I'm glad to see them quite often at Adirondack Red Wings games at the Glens Falls Civic Center.

Mr. Speaker, you can see why Mac Douglas has so many friends. Those friends are going to honor him at a retirement dinner this Saturday. But let us pay our own tribute today, rising to honor Malcolm Douglas, one of Hampton's favorite sons, a model public servant, a great American, and a good friend.

**CUT THE CAPITAL GAINS TAX**

**HON. DANA ROHRBACHER**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 4, 1992*

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Mr. Speaker, Congress must heed President Bush's call to cut the capital gains tax. A cut in the capital gains tax would reinvigorate our economy, create economic growth and produce millions of new jobs.

The budget summit agreement of 1990 set our economy down the dark road of recession. If we continue our current tax strategies, forecasters agree that average annual real growth for the economy through 1996 would be only 2.6 percent. The time has come to change course.

If Congress had passed President Bush's capital gains proposal in 1989, it would have created 400,000 new jobs this year and 750,000 jobs by 1995. Our gross national product would have increased by \$273 billion over the next 10 years.

While the benefits of a cut are clear, so is the politics of the issue. Democrats claim such a tax cut would only benefit the rich. Nothing could be further from the truth. Just this past week I received two letters from two different hard-working constituents that show the real beneficiaries of a capital gains tax cut are average middle-class Americans. I hope my liberal colleagues will take a moment and read their thoughtful and thought-provoking letters. Congress must move quickly and pass a pro-growth economic package, and a cut in the capital gains tax rate is a vital part of any effective economic package.

HUNTINGTON BEACH, CA,

*January 15, 1992.*

Hon. DANA ROHRBACHER,  
Member of Congress, Los Alamitos, CA.

DEAR MR. ROHRBACHER: I, and millions of Americans like me, need your help concerning the tax on capital gains.

In 1973 I was an unwed mother on welfare. Five years later, working 60 hours or more a week, I was finally able to buy our first home. With continued hard work and long hours, four years later we were able to buy our present home.

In the entrepreneurial spirit, I kept the first house, and rented it. I worked even longer hours to make up the \$200 a month deficit not covered by the monthly rent plus the gargantuan payments on our new house. I hope, some day when the market was right



I could sell the first house and realize a profit that might see my daughter through college. I, sir, was in search of the American dream—prosperity and abundance.

Two years, ago, I took out a second trust deed on the first house. With those funds I bought three more rental houses in the San Bernardino area. I have had great difficulty finding good renters in the area, and there have been times the houses have sat empty for several months at a time. I have come to realize I may have bitten off more than I can chew. I would like to sell either the original house or one of the San Bernardino properties, instead of working yet more hours to make yet more money to cover the ever increasing expenses.

My daughter and I have each given up a lot to achieve our financial goals. You see, I have done all this by myself, without a husband or the aid of child support, or loans from wealthy parents. My daughter, now 18, and I have shared only one vacation together and that was sponsored by one of my employers, a generous gesture for all of my hard work and long hours.

The long hours and continuous years of two and sometimes three jobs is wearing on me now. I feel I have worked hard, very hard, for everything I've received. I'd like to cash in on a little of it now and take life a bit easier for a while. I'm not asking for a lot. I still drive a 1973 Volkswagon and live in a house filled with a mish-mash of thrift store junk furniture. And our home is in dire need of some expensive maintenance, which can only mean yet another job and longer hours.

What I'm telling you is that I would love to sell one or two of these properties, but after the tax on capital gains, plus the slump in real estate, I wouldn't even be able to realize my original investment. It just isn't worth it!

I'm not a rich person who will make millions off these investments. I'm a single mother whose primary residence needs major repair. I'm a single mother who would love a well-deserved and long overdue vacation. And if the tax on capital gains were removed, not only would it help me, it would help the roofer I would employ, the plumber, the painter, plus their suppliers, plus the mills they buy from, the manufacturers, etc. Do you get my point?

It's not the "rich" who are being punished by this tax on capital gains, it's people like me—the middle class, and we need your help!

I need your voice in Washington; I and the millions like me need you to scream at the top of your lungs, from every house top in every city of America. Stop this unfairness. Help us to realize the American dream. Please!

Sincerely,

WILLA JOHNS.

LONG BEACH, CA,  
January 22, 1992.

Hon. DANA ROHRBACHER,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: I am a 62-year-old man whose income has averaged under \$18,000.00 per year for the last 40 years (I.R.S. verified).

Three years ago, when millions of Americans, including myself, voted overwhelmingly for George Bush to be our President. . . . we also voted for everything he stood for. After listening to his previous three State of the Union messages (and probably in his upcoming one on January 28), his one consistent message has been for a cut in the Capital Gains tax or its complete abolishment. This is not a tax benefit for the

wealthy but for every American homeowner who has an equity in his home. Get the homes selling in this country and the automotive industry will pick up.

We millions of Americans voted for George Bush to be our President . . . not George Mitchell. Stand up now and give the President his agenda.

Sincerely,

F.X. McDONALD, JR.

# "ANTI-SEMITISM IN EASTERN EUROPE: OLD WINE IN NEW BOTTLES"—IMPORTANT NEW REPORT OF THE ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE

## HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 4, 1992

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, the Anti-Defamation League [ADL] of B'nai B'rith has a long and distinguished tradition of leading the fight against anti-Semitism, both here in the United States and abroad. I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues in the Congress an excellent report prepared by the ADL on Anti-Semitism in the former Communist countries of Central and Eastern Europe.

Eastern Europe is an area where anti-Semitism has been endemic for centuries, and 45 years of communism did little to change feelings about Jews. Now that some of the restraints of the former totalitarian governments have been lifted, anti-Semitism has reemerged with a new intensity.

Ironically, Mr. Speaker, despite this upsurge of anti-Semitism there is a virtual absence of Jews in most of these countries as a consequence of the Holocaust and postwar migration of most surviving Jews. Anti-Semitism without Jews raises serious questions about the perseverance of age-old patterns of prejudice in this region.

I insert this excellent report in the RECORD, and I urge my colleagues to give it serious and thoughtful attention:

## ANTI-SEMITISM IN EASTERN EUROPE: OLD WINE IN NEW BOTTLES

### INTRODUCTION

Anti-Semitism Under the Communists: There is a long history of anti-Semitism in Eastern Europe. After World War II, anti-Semitism was directly linked to a specific Communist policy of eliminating the infrastructure of Jewish life. Jewish, along with many other religious institutions, faced numerous government-enacted obstacles. They found it difficult if not impossible to attract younger members of the community because celebrating one's Jewish identity was considered a hostile and anti-Communist act. Contact with Israel and with Jewish cultural and religious institutions worldwide was proscribed. Virulent attacks on Israel and on Jews were often voiced by government bureaucracies. Judaism and Israel were linked as negative entities.

Jewish history suffered under the Communists as well. The Holocaust was an attempt by the Germans to annihilate the Jews. For all intents and purposes it succeeded in Eastern Europe. Under the Communists, it no longer was a "war against the Jews," but was presented as a terrible act of aggression by the Fascists against the Com-

munists. It is not surprising that few non-Jews who came of age in the post-war era in these countries understood either the dramatic effect World War II had on Jewish life or why Jews remain so sensitive to any manifestation of anti-Semitism.

The treatment of the Jews by the Communist regimes must, of course, be analyzed within the context of the treatment of other religious and ethnic minorities. Under Communism, the pressure for assimilation was intense. The difference, both religious and ethnic, between the different groups—Jews as well as others—were ignored, hidden, or actively suppressed by government bureaucracies. Because Marxist-Leninist theory denied the legitimacy of ethnographic differences, these distinctions were simply declared to be non-existent.

However significant the impact of Communist policy on anti-Semitism, one cannot ignore the long prior history of anti-Semitism in these countries. The history has been well documented and historically analyzed. It has social, economic, political and religious roots. Under the Communists, it was not allowed open expression. One saw little anti-Semitic graffiti or read few openly anti-Semitic articles in newspapers unless they were government authorized. But this animus was never eradicated. The speed and ease with which it emerged after the fall of Communism is indicative of the fact that it had long festered under the surface.

Anti-Semitism After Communism: Much of contemporary anti-Semitism can be attributed to the socio-economic dislocation that has emerged since the demise of Communism. The often caustic debates over democracy, nationalism and the role of an opposition have added fuel to the fire and fostered the increased expression of anti-Semitism. But the entire issue would not have come to the surface had it not existed as an undercurrent suppressed by the previous regime.

Now that Communism has been eliminated, Jewish life has improved dramatically. It is ironic, however, that because of the more open expression of anti-Semitism, Jews in many Eastern European countries feel less secure. Many of the existing formal and bureaucratic obstacles which had prevented the free development of the Jewish community have been removed. Jewish schools, camps, youth groups, seminaries, and university-level Jewish studies programs have been established. Communal institutions which existed under the Communists in a limited and precarious fashion are flourishing. This is an exciting and positive development and has prompted some to project the possibility of a reconstruction of Jewish life in Eastern Europe.

But at the same time, popular anti-Semitism has now percolated to the surface. Anti-Semitic graffiti, articles, religious homilies, political slogans and vandalism have appeared in virtually all the countries discussed in this report. The sale of traditional anti-Semitic material, including the well-known forgery, the Protocols of the Elders of Zion, has been reported.

This anti-Semitism is not a new sentiment. In many respects, it is the same as before but now, instead of emanating from official government circles, it is coming from other sources. On some levels, it is more frightening to Jews. It is far less predictable and sometimes more openly virulent. Before, one could attribute it to a hated government policy. Now it seems to be coming from one's neighbor. Moreover, it harks back to an age-old teaching: "The Jews are the cause of all our problems."

**Equating Jews With Communism:** In many of these countries, Jews are held responsible for the miseries suffered under Communism. Because of the anti-Semitism Jews endured at the hands of the Nazis, there were Jews in each of these countries who embraced Communism after World War II. Proportionately, far more non-Jews associated with the party, but this fact seems to be lost on the anti-Semites. The association of these individual Jews with Communism has resulted in a popular sentiment: "The Jews are responsible for the terrors of Communism." Because post-war generations have not been taught about the specific horrors suffered by the Jews at the hands of the Nazis, they often fail to understand why Communism seemed a welcome alternative to many Jews.

Moreover, because a tradition of anti-Semitism has conditioned the populace to see Jews as a unified entity, i.e. the Jews, they fail to differentiate between the actions of individual Jews and the fate of the Jewish community as a whole. This ingrained prejudice makes it rational to argue that because some Jews supported Communism, all Jews are responsible.

**Anti-Semitism Without Jews:** It is ironic that this has become such a significant issue in an area which is essentially devoid of Jews. The Jewish population of these countries is small. [It is infinitesimal compared to the pre-war population.] In many cases it is composed primarily of elderly retired Jews, many of whom are supported by philanthropy. Richard Schifter, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs, commented in June 1991 in Bucharest that "only a negligible proportion of the population of the countries in this region is Jewish. But that . . . has not put an end to anti-Semitism in this part of the world." The prevalence of anti-Semitism in an area in which there are so few Jews is yet another indication of the irrational and prejudicial nature of this sentiment.

#### CATEGORIES OF ANTI-SEMITISM

The anti-Semitism which has emerged can be divided into a number of different categories.

**Nationalist Anti-Semitism:** Much of the anti-Semitism evident in recent months is directly related to the emergence of a new and sometimes malicious form of nationalism. Within a number of Eastern European countries different ethnic/national groups are vying for political autonomy. In those countries where there are a multiplicity of minority groups, this form of anti-Semitism has been particularly potent. Someone of those involved in these struggles have used explicit anti-Semitism as a political tool. This has been particularly evident in Slovakia, Romania and Hungary.

In other instances, politicians have relied on more implicit expressions of anti-Semitism. They have publicly claimed that they have "pure blood" or have made a point of stressing that neither they nor any of their family members has any "Jewish roots." This tactic has been utilized by national leaders, members of the opposition and politicians engaged in election campaigns.

In depicting Jews as "other," as inherently "cruel," and as consciously working to thwart the desires of the majority population, they have drawn upon a long standing anti-Semitic stereotype. They have demonized the Jew. Even in countries where there are virtually no Jews this tactic has been employed. It sets up a familiar enemy upon whom a whole array of woes can be blamed.

The essential question is what kind of national identity will be forged, particularly in

countries with a multitude of ethnic/national groups. Will it be narrowly defined or will it be more pluralistic?

**Entrepreneurial Anti-Semitism:** Another form of anti-Semitism which has been evident in a number of the countries we reviewed can be described as economic, competitive or entrepreneurial anti-Semitism. The change to a free market economy has caused severe economic dislocation in much of Eastern Europe. Moreover, ambivalent feelings exist among the population towards those who have achieved or seemed poised to achieve economic success due to new market opportunities. In certain areas, entrepreneurs, both Jews and non-Jews, have been condemned by the same people who called for an end to the Communist economic system. Anti-Semitic canards with economic overtones have been used. This kind of anti-Semitism builds upon traditional imagery which has long accused Jews of "money lending" and "usury."

**Populist ["Peasant"] Anti-Semitism:** (Though we call this "peasant" anti-Semitism, it seems to be as prevalent in the city as in the agricultural areas.) This form of deeply seated anti-Semitism exists among the general populace. It is rooted in both national and religious stimuli. It has been described as a form of "mob" anti-Semitism. It sees the Jews as the source of a broad range of problems. The Jew becomes the "mythical" enemy upon whom much can be blamed. It often exists among those with absolutely no contact with Jews but who are nonetheless convinced that their personal troubles as well as those of their country are the fault of "the Jews." This kind of anti-Semitism is easily stimulated by religious and national sentiments. This sentiment might be most responsive to a sustained educational campaign by religious and educational institutions. Parish priests and classroom teachers could do much to eradicate it.

#### THE FIGHT AGAINST ANTI-SEMITISM

A number of positive steps have taken to counter the emergence of anti-Semitism. We briefly list below the prototypes of these actions and which, if properly sustained, could have a meritorious impact.

**Condemnation by Political Leaders:** Political leaders in many of the countries in Eastern Europe have spoken out forcefully against this prejudice. Some have primarily done so in their meetings with Jewish or Israeli representatives. While representatives of the Jewish community have appreciated these sentiments they have sometimes wondered if they are being expressed solely for their benefit.

There is a self-serving reason for the countries of this region to fight this prejudice. They realize, as one observer recently commented, that "anti-Semitism is bad manners" and makes them suspect in European circles. "People with bad manners will not be invited to sit at the table." [The New York Times, December 9, 1990.] Eastern Europeans are aware that anti-Semitism may well jeopardize the aid and trade agreements they wish to make with [Western] European countries.

Some political leaders, e.g. Czechoslovakia's President Havel, have not hesitated to condemn anti-Semitism as soon as it manifested itself. They have done so publicly and unequivocally to their own media as well as foreign journalists. This is the response that is likely to have a positive impact on the fight against anti-Semitism, for it is not the victims or their children who need to hear the condemnation; it is the perpetrators and their heirs who must hear it.

Because this is such a deeply seated prejudice, they must hear it more than once.

**Action by Political Leaders:** In certain cases, verbal condemnation must be accompanied by action. Such a step was taken by Poland's President Walesa when he established a Presidential Commission on Anti-Semitism. This type of response, if it receives sustained support from the highest political levels, can be important. Otherwise, it will be relegated to the category of prestigious but meaningless actions, designed to placate foreign opinion.

**Condemnation by Church Leaders:** In a few notable instances, church leaders have individually and collectively condemned anti-Semitism as antithetical to Christian principles. The most effective example of this is the Polish Episcopate's letter of January 1991. But such steps can only be effective if they are transmitted to the grassroots of the community. If cardinals and archbishops condemn, then parish priests must also speak out and educate about the evil of anti-Semitism.

**Education:** Though there has been some discussion, no broad-based programs to educate about anti-Semitism have been established. A few individual efforts have been made. Since the younger generations have such a murky sense of the Holocaust, this is one area which must be included in any education program.

#### ABSENCE OF A DEMOCRATIC TRADITION

The emergence of post-Communist anti-Semitism has been exacerbated by the absence of democratic tradition. Even those who fought for the overthrow of despotic regimes are often unwilling to tolerate a political opposition. They find it difficult to countenance the fact that now that they have attained power there are those who continue to speak out against them. They have no familiarity with this aspect of the democratic system. Consequently, they will engage in tactics designed to delegitimize the opposition. One way of doing so is to accuse your opponent of being supported by Jews or "Jewish interests." But it is not only those in a position of power who have utilized these tactics. In a number of cases those in the opposition have used anti-Semitic canards to undermine elected officials.

When one hears anti-Semitic voices in Prague, Bratislava, Budapest, Bucharest, Warsaw or a myriad of cities, towns and villages, it must be understood that these are voices which are not only expressing hostility towards Jews but also towards the basic notion of European democracy. Adam Michnik, one of Poland's leading journalists, has analyzed this problem in Poland. His observations can, in fact, be applied to virtually all of the countries in the region.

"Anti-Semitism has become a code and a common language for people who are dreaming of a nationally pure and politically disciplined state—a state without people who are 'different' and without a free opposition. . . . When anti-Semitic opinions are expressed. . . . Jews are not the issue. . . . The question is whether there will or will not be . . . democracy."

Though the situation in each of these countries may differ in its details, the general profile is the same. There is an urgent need for government officials consistently to speak out against anti-Semitism. They must speak out in their own country, to their own media and not just when they visit Jewish leaders on trips abroad.

Educational programs to teach non-Jews about the insidious impact of anti-Semitism must be established. These steps must be



seen to have a significance that goes beyond the Jewish population. It must be understood that, if anti-Semitism is allowed to flourish, there is serious doubt whether democracy will flourish. The two cannot long co-exist.

The fight against anti-Semitism is a critical part of the struggle for a democratic future. Only when those in positions of political, religious, and economic power recognize that these two struggles are intimately connected is there any chance that this age-old hatred can be eradicated and that democracy will be secure.

#### Poland

There have been a number of anti-Semitic incidents in Poland during the past two years, including a September 1991 attack on the Warsaw Synagogue. But far more disturbing has been the appearance of anti-Semitism in political and religious circles. At the same time, there have been a number of very positive developments which, if emulated by other countries, could significantly ameliorate the problem.

During the Polish presidential campaign, Lech Walesa was severely criticized for using anti-Semitism for political purposes. He accused two leading members of Prime Minister Mazowiecki's campaign team of "hiding their Jewish origins." He also called on voters to support him because "I am a full-blooded Pole with documents going back to his ancestors to prove it." His rallies consistently attracted anti-Semites who yelled slogans such as "Jews to the gas." To the consternation of many Poles, Jews and non-Jews alike, Walesa never disavowed them.

Before the run-off election, Walesa admitted that he had been wrong to identify himself as a "full-blooded Pole." Subsequently he announced that a Warsaw Ghetto museum would be established near the Umschlagplatz, the square from which Jews were transported to the death camps. During his visit to the United States in March 1991, he met with various Jewish groups and spoke at a ceremony at the site of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. He repeatedly distanced himself from the anti-Semitic remarks he made during the presidential campaign. He acknowledged that he had blundered. "I stumbled on this. I crashed into anti-Semitism. . . . Twice I gave clumsy answers." He also denounced the resurgence of anti-Semitism in Poland.

His disavowals and condemnation were welcome but not new. He had often made these types of statements in meeting with Western Jewish leaders. Of far greater importance was his decision, announced shortly before his departure for the United States, that he planned to create a "permanent task force" to combat anti-Semitism. The council's tasks are to design educational programs for Polish youth which stress the close links between Poles and Jews; to submit to the Ministry of Education and the church proposals which promote better understanding between Poles and Jews; to react to incidents of anti-Semitism and to examine any problems that might arise between Poles and Jews. The Under-Secretary of State in the President's Chancellery was cited in *Gazeta Wyborcza* as explaining that "the council [was] an institutional expression of the President's commitment" to not "allow anti-Semitism to increase."

The council's inaugural statement stressed the interconnections between Poles and Jews. "With no other people have Poles been so strongly linked as with Jews. No other people helped so much to create our economic life, culture, literature and art." If

the council continues to have the support of the President and is allowed to become a true policy-making body, it may well be in a position to take concrete steps to reverse the spread of anti-Semitism in Poland.

Other major developments took place in the religious sphere. In August 1984, a group of about a dozen nuns from the Order of Discalced Carmelites moved into the Theatergebäude at the site of Auschwitz I. They had obtained permission from Polish authorities and church officials but never had any dialogue about this move with members of the Jewish community, inside or outside Poland. Though Jewish and Catholic leaders agreed in February 1987 that the Auschwitz convent would become part of a new center of information, education, meeting and prayer . . . outside the area of Auschwitz-Birkenau camps, and that there would "be no permanent Catholic place of worship on the site of Auschwitz and Birkenau camps," two years passed and the convent did not move. In July 1989, Rabbi Avraham Weiss and a small group of demonstrators protested outside the convent. They were ejected by Polish workers.

In August 1989, at the shrine of the Black Madonna, Poland's holiest icon, Polish primate Cardinal Glemp issued a homily in which he accused Jews of "getting peasants drunk," "breeding Communism," and warned them not to speak to Poles "from a position of a people raised above all others." He also accused the demonstrators of intending to kill the nuns at the Auschwitz convent. He stated that "Jewish power lies in the mass media" and that the media are at the disposal of the Jews. His statements, which drew on traditional anti-Semitic imagery, deeply disturbed Jews and non-Jews in and outside Poland. Prominent non-Polish church leaders denounced Cardinal Glemp's anti-Semitic accusations. In September 1989, Sister Maria Teresa, the superior of the Auschwitz convent, is reported in a widely-cited interview to have stated that the Carmelites "are not moving a single inch."

The negative impact of the Cardinal's statements was followed by the issuance on January 20, 1991 of a letter by the Polish Episcopate strongly condemning anti-Semitism. The letter was interpreted as a sign that the Catholic Church in Poland had decided to oppose anti-Semitism. It was particularly encouraging because it came from the highest levels of the Catholic Church, and was signed by all the cardinals, archbishops and bishops at the 244th Plenary Conference of the Polish Episcopate. It was mandated by them to be read in all churches and chapels of Mass on January 20, 1991. Finally, and most importantly, the Episcopate's letter acknowledged the "greatness and variety of links between the church, mosaic religion and the Jewish nation." It noted that with "no other religion does the Church remain in such close relationship, nor does the Church find itself bound to any other nation so intimately." In addition, it conceded that, though many Poles rescued Jews during the Holocaust, "there were those who remained indifferent to this inconceivable tragedy." It "deplored" especially the action of some Catholics who contributed in any way to the death of Jews." On behalf of those Christians who "could have helped but did not," it asked "forgiveness of our Jewish brothers and sisters." It described anti-Semitism as "incompatible with the spirit of the Gospel." It described Poland as a "common Fatherland for Poles and Jews for ages."

It remains to be seen to what extent this letter will be followed up at the parish level

and catechesis. Only if it filters down to local and community levels—to those with continuous and sustained contact with population—will it have significant impact.

In 1991, immediately prior to his visit to the United States, Cardinal Glemp condemned anti-Semitism as "evil and . . . contrary to the spirit of the Gospel." He also retracted his accusation that Jewish demonstrators at the Carmelite convent intended to harm the Carmelite Sisters. "I understand that seven members of the Jewish community who disturbed the peace of Carmelite Sisters in July 1989, to which I reacted in my homily on August 26, 1989, did not intend to kill the Sisters or to destroy the convent." He did not, however, retract any of the other accusations he made in his homily nor did he condemn anti-Semitism in Poland.

But these positive actions on the Church's part have been thrown into question by the emergence of a chauvinistic anti-Semitic electoral alliance which appears to be supported and encouraged by segments of the Church. This alliance was reported by the left wing liberal *Polityka*.

"Invitations were sent out by the Church authorities for conference to create a Christian electoral pact—the suggestion coming originally from the Christian Citizens Movement, the Christian National Union and representatives of parish and deanery communities."

According to the report the Christian Citizens' Movement and the Christian National Union, both of which are regarded as anti-Semitic, have allied themselves with parish and deanery coalition, a combination of the Centre Alliance and the Citizens' Committees of Solidarity, has distanced itself from the anti-Semitic Christian National Union and other similar groups.

One of the political parties known to have engaged in anti-Semitic accusations is the National Party. Its paper has accused Jews of being responsible for the troubles which have afflicted Poland.

But more disturbing than the actions of political parties, which have limited followings, are public opinion polls revealing how deeply rooted are anti-Semitic feelings in Poland. Surveys have found that 40 percent of Poles said they were unwilling to have Jews live near them. Similar studies were conducted in Czechoslovakia and Hungary where the response was 23 percent and 17 percent, respectively.

In April 1991, a poll taken in Poland revealed that one Pole in three believes that "the influence of people they believe to be Jewish is too great" in Poland. According to the survey, five percent admitted to being "extremely anti-Semitic," 10 percent were "strongly anti-Semitic," and 16 percent claimed to be "moderately or slightly anti-Semitic." The results are interpreted by the polling institute (CBOS) as "evidence of the existence of strong negative stereotypes," unrelated to the facts. An earlier poll taken before the presidential election in October 1990 revealed that 22 percent of Poles believed that "Jews are the ones with the greatest influence on the Mazowiecki government." The most strongly anti-Semitic statements were made by agricultural and industrial workers who typically had not advanced past grade school. There was no difference between city and country dwellers.

#### Romania

Since the coup of December 1989, there has been a steady rise in anti-Semitism in Romania. A Romanian journalist recently observed that "everyone . . . feel[s] in danger

now for political or ethnic reasons. Xenophobia and anti-Semitism are no longer under control." Anti-Semitic articles have regularly appeared in a number of newspapers. The charge is frequently made that Jews brought Communism to Romania and that the government is "overwhelmingly Jewish." Commemorations of the Holocaust have been marred by demonstrators. In certain towns, the celebrations of Jewish holidays have been canceled because of fears of anti-Semitic attacks. Cemeteries and synagogues have been vandalized.

There are approximately 17,000 Jews in Romania, which has a total population of 23 million. Most of them are elderly. Fewer than one thousand are under the age of 30. "It's anti-Semitism without Jews," observed Petru Cluj, a journalist with Romania Libera, the nation's most prominent independent newspaper.

The tabloid press has produced numerous anti-Semitic stories, some of which have blamed Jews for the hardships Romania is enduring as its economy falters. The weekly newspaper Europa regularly publishes anti-Semitic articles including an attack against Israel Ambassador Zvi Mazel. Articles by its publisher, Ilie Neacsu, frequently contain citations of classic French, English, and German anti-Semitic literature. The paper published an article in May 1991 claiming that Jews "were occupying the majority of decision-making functions" in the government.

Another newspaper, Romani Mare, with a circulation of a half million, also published numerous anti-Semitic articles. In an article on the "Jewish problem" in April 1991, the editor wrote that he had nothing against Jews as long as they "leave this country alone." He complained that they held too many "key jobs" and that Parliament and the Government were "full of Jews." The paper claimed that "While there are 20,000 Jews in Romania, 5,000 of them are in the country's leadership . . . the heads of TV and radio are all Jews, and in Parliament, it rains Jewish by the bucket. It's not their fault—domination has been their style since the dawn of time—but can't they let us breathe a little, instead of trampling on us as they have been doing since 1947?" It also accused the Jews of "trying to disintegrate" the country. In subsequent articles, the expulsion of all Gypsies was also demanded.

Though the Government has condemned Europa's anti-Semitism, two of its principal ministers recently sent the publisher letters thanking him for giving ten percent of the weekly profits to the Defense and Interior Ministries. The letters were published in the paper. U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Schifter described anti-Semitism as having "been injected into the political dialogue" in Romania in the "form of attacks on prominent personalities based on the ethnicity of their ancestors."

In July 1991, a visit to Romania by Jews from abroad, including Nobel Prize winner Elie Wiesel, to mark the 50th anniversary of anti-Jewish pogroms was marred by anti-Semitic outbursts. In addition, Romania's chief Rabbi Moshe Rosen has had death threats made against him.

On a visit to Israel, President Ion Iliescu disassociated himself from the outbursts of anti-Semitism. Both Iliescu and former Prime Minister Petre Roman have condemned many of the expressions of this hatred. But Iliescu has engaged in a strange kind of symmetry. In addition to attacking those who have engaged in anti-Semitism, he has attacked those who have condemned the anti-Semites. He has accused them of exag-

gerating the situation and sully the reputation of Romania.

The tragedy of this development is exacerbated by the history of Romania's recent treatment of Jews. It was the one Eastern European country which never broke relations with Israel. Moreover, most of its 400,000 Jews were allowed to make aliyah. In addition, Bucharest has served as a transit point for Soviet Jews in the process of immigrating to Israel.

The problem of anti-Semitism was aggravated in April 1991 when Marshal Ion Antonescu, the anti-Semitic dictator under whom Romania joined Hitler's invasion of the Soviet Union, was honored by the Romanian Parliament in a minute of silent tribute. Not one member of Parliament publicly opposed the motion honoring Antonescu, though a few did refuse to vote for it.

Mr. Iliescu has condemned Antonescu's rule, and the Government of Prime Minister Petre Roman denounced the resurgence of anti-Semitism. Nonetheless, in the weeks before and after the 45th anniversary of Antonescu's execution, newspapers and weeklies, including those which support the Government, published long articles praising Antonescu as a great patriot. Even when Mr. Iliescu disassociated himself from the tributes and condemned the praise for the former Hitler ally, most Romanian papers ignored his statements.

Despite this, his actions won the praise of Romanian and foreign diplomats, who saw his forceful and public position as a demonstration of "exceptional political courage in taking a stand against the broadening stream of assertive nationalism." In addition to Mr. Iliescu's condemnations, denunciations of anti-Semitism have been issued by Bogdan Baltazar, the government spokesman.

The manifestation of anti-Semitism in Romania can be traced, in part, to economic troubles, the political uncertainties caused by a weak government, and a population angry about the slow pace of reform. The profound social, economic, and political problems plaguing this country have proved to be a prime breeding ground for Jew hatred. There are dozens of political and ethnic groups who share no common ideology or culture. An ideology which attacks those who are "other," e.g. Jews, is one of the few things that unites the disparate groups. One cannot, of course, build a healthy democratic system which is solely predicated on the hatred of another group.

#### Hungary

Hungary is unique in that it has a much larger Jewish population than any of the other Eastern European countries. There are approximately 80,000 Jews in the country. There has been a resurgence in Jewish life since the fall of Communism. A wide range of Jewish activities take place on a regular basis, many of them held under the umbrella of the Association for Jewish Culture. The nation's first official memorial to Holocaust victims was recently dedicated. The synagogue is filled on major religious holidays. In addition to Jewish religious schools, a Jewish secular school which emphasizes tradition, history, and culture—as opposed to religion—has opened during the past year.

But anti-Semitism has also emerged. In the spring of 1990, during the national elections some leaders of the Democratic Forum, an anti-Communist political party, played upon Hungarian anti-Semitism. In a radio broadcast, Istvan Csurka, a prominent writer and a member of the Forum executive, urged Hungarians to "wake up." He warned them

that a "dwarfish minority" was robbing Hungarians of their national culture and symbols and called Jews "rootless cosmopolitans." Other well-known Democratic Forum members have engaged in similar tactics. Though the leadership of the party has distanced itself, it has not condemned them. A prominent Hungarian sociologist acknowledges that the Forum, while not an anti-Semitic party, did "deliberately play the ethnic nationalism card of 'us' versus 'the strangers' during the campaign. And they won."

Szent Korona is the publication of the Christian National Union—Hungarian National Party and the National Federation of Hungarians. It publishes vehemently anti-Semitic articles which have described Jews as "cruel" and accused them of "occupying . . . leading positions[s]."

Hungary's President Arpad Gonyez has condemned anti-Semitism. During a visit to Israel, he announced that his country would "do everything to ensure that Jews . . . are able to feel at home, live in peace, security and dignified honor."

Though there have been various manifestations of anti-Semitism, there also have been positive signs. A poll, conducted in May 1991, found that while 12 percent of the population had negative views of Jews, 67 percent had favorable views. In addition, in April 1991, an Inter-parliamentary Council against anti-Semitism was formed. Many of the country's leading writers and intellectuals have spoken out against anti-Semitism in a timely and forthright fashion.

About ten percent of Hungary's population belongs to designated minorities. They are entitled to certain privileges including special schools financed by the government. Some within the Jewish community would like the Jews to apply for this special status. Others object because it would be acknowledging what the anti-Semites have been claiming: Jews are "other." It would also deny the fact that the vast majority of Hungary's Jews are culturally Hungarian and do not consider themselves a national minority.

It is ironic that there has been such a resurgence of anti-Semitism in Hungary since so many Hungarians live outside of Hungary, where they are often denied schooling in their language and other cultural rights.

#### Czechoslovakia

Anti-Semitism in Czechoslovakia as a whole has been peripheral to political developments. Jewish leaders have described it as "marginal" but it has not been totally absent. It has been particularly visible among Slovakian separatists. The Slovak National Party, a group with anti-Semitic overtones, won several seats in the Slovak National Council and the Federal Assembly. In March 1991, a crowd of approximately 7,000 Slovakian protesters at a rally chanted anti-Semitic, anti-Czech slogans and waved portraits of Nazi war criminal Josef Tiso. They also physically assaulted President Havel. During the rally, recordings of Tiso's speeches were broadcast. This is part of an effort to whitewash his role and that of Slovakia during World War II.

The occasion for the protest was the 52nd anniversary of the founding of the Nazi puppet state of Slovakia on March 14, 1939. Havel warned against nostalgia for an event that brought war and misery. This was not the first time President Havel had spoken out in a direct fashion to condemn anti-Semitism. Frantisek Miklosko, chairman of the Slovak National Council, who accompanied Havel on his visit, apologized for the behavior of the crowd.



Slovakian separatists have organized daily meetings and rallies in Bratislava in support of Slovakian independence. At such rallies, leaflets charging a Zionist conspiracy have been distributed.

In April, demonstrators protesting the resignation of Prime Minister Vladimir Machier complained that the political changes in Slovakia were the work of "Czechs, Hungarians and Jews." Demonstrators carried posters with vicious anti-Semitic statements.

In contrast to Slovakia, there have been very few, if any, expressions of anti-Semitism in Bohemia and Moravia.

As in other Eastern European countries, the racial/ethnic conflict in Czechoslovakia does not involve only Jews. Czechs and Gypsies have also been attacked. Skinheads have been using slogans such as "Gypsies to the Gas Chambers." Many of these groups are fiercely anti-foreign. They direct their animus also against Vietnamese and Cuban foreign workers. Currently, Jews are usually not the target of their violence.

Surveys of public attitudes towards Jews, Israel and the Holocaust in Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland demonstrate that 23 percent of Czechs and 34 percent of Slovaks preferred that Jews not live in their neighborhoods. Those who are disappointed by the pace of reform or the dislocation that accompanies the switch from a controlled to a market economy have looked for a scapegoat and found it in the Gypsies and Jews.

#### SUMMARY

In an area where anti-Semitism has been endemic for centuries, the 45-year experience with Communism has done little to change feelings about Jews.

Perhaps the most remarkable fact is that the virtual absence of Jews in most European countries, as a result of the Holocaust, has had so little impact on these feelings. Not only does there seem to be little understanding, even interest, concerning the genocide of the Jews. It's as if it hadn't happened. And anti-Semitism without Jews raises new questions about the persistence of age-old patterns of prejudice.

As Europe grows together, first in the West and eventually "from the Atlantic to the Urals," and as more people seem to see the trend, the importance of dealing with the old-new anti-Semitism becomes all the more critical. The unified Europe of the coming decades will be new and exciting, not just as old frontiers and enmities diminish or fall, but also as old and destructive patterns of thinking about neighbors within countries are abandoned.

#### INTRODUCTION OF H.R. 4163, A BILL TO TURN THE SS "UNITED STATES" INTO A MARITIME MUSEUM

#### HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 4, 1992

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, today my colleagues and I are introducing a bill that would prohibit the foreign sale or the foreign scrapping of the SS *United States*. This great ship was the queen of the seas in the heyday of passenger ship travel. She still holds the speed record for trans-Atlantic passenger ship crossings. It is only appropriate that she become a museum to our maritime heritage, not

a bunch of blades for Japanese or Taiwanese razors.

To allow this great ship to be sold to a foreign scrap yard is an insult to the men and women who built and sailed this great ship. In an era where our Nation's maritime capability is rapidly deteriorating, where both our shipping and shipbuilding industries face momentous competition from heavily subsidized foreign competitors, it is absolutely appropriate that we retain the vestiges of our glorious maritime past as a tool to remind the people of this great Nation on the need for a vital U.S. maritime industry.

This bill requires the Secretary of Transportation to use his discretion under the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended, to prevent the foreign sale of this great vessel. It would also allow the ship to be stored at the Maritime Administration's reserve fleet locations until a final museum location can be found.

On February 10, 1992, a judicial sale is scheduled on the SS *United States*. It is the hope of the authors and many other Members of Congress that the Secretary of Transportation will use his discretionary authority to prevent the sale of this ship to a foreign scrap yard. Several cities and private museums have expressed an interest in turning this great ship into a museum at their ports. These organizations and municipalities need a little more time to finalize the financial and logistical planning necessary for such an effort. It is our hope that the Secretary will give this great ship enough respect to allow these folks a reasonable amount of time to get their affairs in order, otherwise this great lady of our maritime tradition will be forever lost.

#### GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS STRANGLING SMALL BUSINESSES

#### HON. ANDY IRELAND

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 4, 1992

Mr. IRELAND. Mr. Speaker, in his recent State of the Union Address, President Bush made it clear that he understood the regulatory burden that government regulation imposes on small businesses. He imposed a 90-day freeze on Federal regulations, which should be used as an opportunity for departments and agencies to comply with the Regulatory Flexibility Act. The following letter from the National Roofing Contractors Association, which was recently also published in the Wall Street Journal, is a real-life example of how our complex web of regulations affects even the simplest of jobs—putting a roof on your neighbor's garage. The National Roofing Contractors Association, and their president, Rick Rosenow, have stated their case well. Isn't it time we all started listing?

NATIONAL ROOFING  
CONTRACTORS ASSOCIATION,  
Rosemont, IL, January 1992.

Theories abound as to why the economy is at a standstill. There can be little doubt that one of the contributing factors is the avalanche of regulations that has put a drag on American business. The following scenario will demonstrate just how pervasive the web of regulations has become, even for some-

thing as simple as fixing the roof on your neighbor's garage.

Suppose you own a roofing business, and one morning you get a call from your neighbor, whose garage roof is leaking. He tells you that the roof is asphalt-based, and you agree to send a repair crew to try to fix it. In order to fully comply with federal regulations that are in effect today, you would have to:

First examine the roof to determine whether asbestos is present. There is a good chance that an asphalt roof will at least include asbestos-containing base flashings and cements; if they do, EPA regulations will apply and OSHA regulations may apply.

It is very likely that you won't know from a visual examination whether asbestos is present. In that case, you will have to cut a sample from the roof, and patch it to avoid leaks at the point of the sample cut. You will then send the sample, after you have bagged it properly, to an accredited laboratory, and delay your repair work until the sample is analyzed. (In some states, only a certified abatement contractor is allowed to make this test cut.)

If you discover that asbestos is contained in the roof.

Notify the owner (your neighbor) in writing.

Notify the EPA Regional Office (10 days prior to beginning work, which will mean your neighbor's roof will continue to leak).

Be sure that at least one person on your repair crew is trained to satisfy EPA requirements.

Conduct air monitoring on the job, once you are able to start work, to determine whether emissions of asbestos will exceed OSHA's action level. You can't do this, of course, until the 10-day EPA notification period has passed.

Once you begin any repair work, you will have to "adequately wet" the materials. EPA defines this as "thoroughly penetrating" the asbestos-containing material, which is an interesting concept for a waterproof material like asphalt. EPA also stipulates that there be no "visible emissions" on the job even if you can demonstrate that the emissions contain no asbestos fibers.

You will then have to vacuum the dust generated by any "cutting" that you do, put it in double bags, and take it to an approved landfill.

You will also be responsible for prohibiting smoking on the job site, and are subject to fine if one of your employees lights up.

You will probably wonder why your neighbor will be asked to absorb all of the costs associated with these steps, since hundreds of test samples have shown no asbestos exposures above acceptable limits in roofing operations.

Ensure that your crew is trained about any hazardous materials that they may encounter. (These will include the gasoline you use to power the pump on your roofing kettle.) You will also have to be sure that copies of the appropriate Material Safety Data Sheets are present at the work site, and that all containers are properly labelled.

Your crew must also be thoroughly trained in handling these materials. This will be determined not by what steps you have taken to train them, but by what your employees tell the OSHA inspector who asks them what they have been taught.

Because you are transporting asphalt at a temperature above 212 degrees, so that your crew won't have to wait two or three hours at your neighbor's home for the asphalt to heat, you must:

Mark the side of your roofing kettle with a sticker that says "HOT" in Gothic letters. Complete shipping papers before the truck leaves your yard.

Have emergency response procedures developed in the event the kettle should turn over en route to your neighbor's home.

Be sure that your driver has been drug-tested, and has a commercial driver's license.

Be sure that the driver completes his log sheets for the day, and stops 25 miles after he leaves your yard to see if the load has shifted.

Be sure that your kettle has a hazardous material placard, in addition to the "HOT" sticker mentioned above.

Because your vehicle is being driven for work-related matters, you must be sure that the driver wears his seat belt, and has received driver training. If he does not wear his seat belt, you, of course, will be fined.

Assuming you have met other OSHA safety standards, and are satisfied you will be in compliance with local and state regulations, it is now safe for you to begin. Your most dangerous act, however, is yet to come: presenting your neighbor with his bill, and explaining why your costs have increased so dramatically in the three years since these regulations have been promulgated.

WILLIAM GOOD,  
Executive Vice President.

#### HAPPY BIRTHDAY TO VICE PRESIDENT QUAYLE

HON. JILL L. LONG

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 4, 1992

Ms. LONG. Mr. Speaker, as a Representative of the Fourth Congressional District of Indiana, I wish to extend a greeting to Vice President QUAYLE, who represented Indiana's Fourth Congressional District from 1976 until becoming Indiana's junior Senator in 1980.

Today Vice President QUAYLE will be celebrating his 45th birthday, and I know that my constituents would appreciate an extension of warm birthday greetings on his birthday. On behalf of myself and the people of Indiana's Fourth Congressional District, and wherever the Vice President may be today working hard for a better America, I extend him our warmest birthday greetings and wish him safe travels and best wishes in the coming year.

#### GOOD ENOUGH FOR GOVERNMENT WORK

HON. SCOTT L. KLUG

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 4, 1992

Mr. KLUG. Mr. Speaker, I'd like to include in today's RECORD a story from the November 4, 1991 edition of Industry Week magazine. The story highlights the role which Michael Williamson, a constituent of mine from Madison, WI, is playing in bringing the Total Quality Management concept—or TQM—to Government.

Total Quality Management ideas and techniques are having a revolutionary impact

across the private sector, and applied to Government have the potential to save \$1 out of every \$5 in operations costs while actually improving services to the public. Agencies within the Department of Defense and the Internal Revenue Service, where TQM has been tried on a prototype basis, have shown remarkable improvements in efficiency and service delivery.

TQM, and the efforts of people like Mike Williamson to bring it to Government, can make a real difference in what we mean when we say "Good Enough for Government Work."

#### TQM GOVERNMENT

(By Joseph F. McKenna)

Good enough for government work.

So goes the public apology. America is not merely the land of the free. It's also the home of the lousy city service, the cumbersome state bureaucracy, and the perk-loving, free-lunching, check-kiting Congress from Hell.

But, hey, that's the way government is, right?

Wrong. Americans should not be seeing government the way it is and asking why. Instead, like George Bernard Shaw, they should be seeing government the way it could be and asking why not. And the way it could be is efficient, cost-effective, and customer-driven.

In other words, Total Quality Government. As it turns out, the proposition of government of, by, and for the customer isn't all that farfetched. Public-service visionaries have successfully introduced Total Quality Management (TQM) ideas and techniques into a variety of governmental programs. This is something even filmmaker Frank Capra couldn't have dreamed of: Mr. Deming Goes to Washington . . . and the Statehouse . . . and City Hall.

What America means by saying "Good enough for government work" can change, insists Michael L. Williamson, co-chairman of the National Public Sector Network (NPSN), Madison, Wis., an information clearinghouse on TQM.

"You know how 'Made in Japan' has taken on a new meaning in this country?" says Mr. Williamson. "I now firmly believe that 'Good enough for government work' will take on a new meaning. People are looking at [TQM in government] partly because of the fiscal austerity sweeping the country, but also because of an understanding of customer-orientation."

TQM is a win-win situation for everyone involved in government, declares Ian D. Littman, director of federal TQM services for the management consultant Coopers & Lybrand and the co-author of Excellence in Government: Total Quality Management in the 1990s (Coopers & Lybrand, 1990). "It's patriotic and represents streamlining," he says, "but it also represents an improvement to the image of public service, which is what everybody wants."

"Using modern quality management to save one out of every five dollars in government operations costs, while actually improving services to the public, is a realistic and maybe even a modest goal," says David K. Carr, a Coopers & Lybrand partner and Mr. Littman's co-author. "Private companies have saved as much, and some public agencies are well on their way."

Already, certain federal departments can boast of the most impressive strides toward quality in the public arena. One 1990 statistic from the Office of Management & Budget cited quality and productivity-improvement efforts in 265 government programs.

"We've seen a noticeable increase of interest and involvement in the federal government," reports Jeff Manthos of the Federal Quality Institute (FQI), Washington. He points to the 15 winners of the Quality Improvement Prototype Award—a Baldrige Award-like honor—and to the three to four finalists for every winner selected. Also, he tells Industry Week, "We've actually consulted or applied what we call our start-up service to more than 30 other agencies."

For the deficit-hobbled U.S., Total Quality Government is the compass that could direct the nation back to fiscal well-being. For instance, Coopers & Lybrand's Mr. Carr points out that quality management "will mean savings of \$100 billion a year" at the federal level.

And as the feds go, so must go state and local governments.

"The best estimate is that there are about 50 county and municipal quality initiatives in the United States," report the co-authors of Excellence in Government. "These include Phoenix, Ft. Collins, Colo., Madison, Wis., Rocky Mountain, N.C., and Volusia, Fla."

"Well-run local TQM efforts are probably the 'hidden jewels' of the renaissance of American quality," they continue. "They have managed to introduce TQM to nearly the full spectrum of public-service functions. Few private companies face such a complex challenge. . . ."

Admittedly, few private industries do surpass government with regard to managerial complexity. But business and industry—and the far-sighted managers in them—deserve much of the credit for showing public agencies just how valuable TQM is. Like business and industry, government has watched as customer demands rise and resources disappear. Not surprisingly, well-managed public agencies have taken their cue from such quality-oriented turnarounds as Xerox Corp. and Motorola Corp.

For those corporations, says Mr. Littman, there was a compelling need to embrace TQM. Maybe it was a coveted gain of market share, or maybe it was simply survival. Although "we don't have a parallel to that in government," says Mr. Littman, it's important to "shake the federal employee, the federal manager, and say, 'Hey, this is important. You're going to have less money to work with in the future, fewer people, and lower-caliber people.'"

Government, Mr. Littman says, has to become a better place—indeed, an important place—to work. TQM can make that happen, as current success stories attest.

One of these success stories is a 1991 Prototype Award winner, the 1926th Communications-Computer Systems Group of the Air Force Logistics Command. The 1926th serves the information systems needs of 20,000 customers at Robbins Air Force Base, Georgia's largest industrial complex.

Four years ago, the 1926th embraced the Air Force's quality strategy called QP4—people, process, performance, and product. Sounding quite a bit like today's leaders in civilian industry, the 1926th outlines its quality "transformation triad" in a summary published by the FQI.

"The first part is management, the transformation of functional managers into process managers and quality leaders. Second is methodology, the use of statistical process control (the language of the process) and the other analytical techniques to improve our processes. Third is people, the transformation of the workforce into an empowered team performing at its full potential."

As a customer-driven organization, the 1926th has become a group of quality commandos whose chief weapon is a 14-step plan.



"The steps range from flow-charting to process certification and are designed to achieve continuous improvement and customer satisfaction," the 1926th reports in the FQI summary. "Through the use of this approach, results in productivity and quality of service have exceeded our expectations. For example, cost savings and avoidances have reached nearly \$10 million over the past three years and, based on our feedback, customer satisfaction is at an all-time high."

O. K. So \$10 million won't make up overnight for government's decades of waste. But every step away from the \$9,609 socket wrench is a step in the right direction.

"There's a profusion of interest out there," argues the NPSN's Mr. Williamson, who served as chief of staff when then-Mayor Joseph Sensenbrenner led city services in Madison, Wis., through an unprecedented quality transformation in the '80s. Moreover, there's pressure from leaders in the private sector to adopt quality efforts in the public sector, says Mr. Sensenbrenner, who works as a quality consultant to state governments.

Obviously, there's no reason that state and local governments can't follow the lead of Wisconsin, which may qualify as the TQM state. As Mr. Carr and Mr. Littman write:

"Using TQM, the Dept. of Revenue in 1989 was able to send refunds to 1.2 million taxpayers in two weeks rather than eight, which was usual before then."

"Impressed by this and other successes, in 1989 Gov. Tommy Thompson decided to make Wisconsin's commitment to quality formal. He set up an executive steering committee of five cabinet secretaries to promote and oversee development of TQM in state agencies. . . . He also appointed a quality coordinator for state government."

The state legislature, the authors add, also pledged allegiance to TQM, giving bipartisan support to such efforts as TQM training for government supervisors.

Pointing out that government usually lags behind industry by 10 to 15 years, Mr. Littman says it's especially interesting that Total Quality Government is "happening at the same time it's happening in the private sector." Today, he says, "government—especially the federal agencies—is as impressive in its results as some of your Baldrige winners."

Then again, the reason for that phenomenon may be easy to explain. Ours is a nation in crisis, a nation saddled with debt (more than \$3 trillion) and with a myriad of social problems. In a world that is disarming militarily and all but disarmed economically, the call for quality is the patriot's call.

As Mr. Williamson observes, government's mission includes "not only the delivery of service but also regulation. We're charged with keeping the peace as well as delivering fire protection. Because the customer relationship is more complex, it's more difficult." Still, he's "extremely optimistic" that TQM offers a "tremendous amount of improvement for government."

"We've pretty much debunked that this won't work in the public sector," he says. "We've got too many examples now."

Success stories notwithstanding, there's still a lot of missionary work to do among those in government, both elected officials and know-nothing bureaucrats.

"The biggest skeptics and detractors just don't understand what it is," laments Mr. Littman. "They see it as Japanese management or something else. They don't take the time to understand the philosophy, the empowerment, the customer focus, and all the issues associated with it."

With any luck, history will repeat itself. Plenty of corporate leaders once looked askance at the principles of total quality, only to become zealots when the success stories became widely known.

"Interestingly enough," Mr. Williamson points out, "[TQM] got started in a lot of communities where people in corporations using it also served on city councils and school boards. They said, 'Let's bring that here.'"

Yet, a growing interest in Total Quality Government does not a juggernaut make. Even more leaders within public service need to press the case for TQM among their colleagues and the public they serve. "Right now," write Mr. Carr and Mr. Littman, "excellence in government is missing the most important ingredient: leadership."

At the federal level to date, that leadership has been confined to the managers of TQM operation. Within the elected sphere, the number plunges dramatically, with Rep. Newt Gingrich (R, Ga.) and Rep. Don Ritter (R, Pa.) as the leading Congressional lights.

"My main aim is to make this a principal national issue on the radar screens of the great political debate," declares Rep. Ritter, a true believer who has pushed the quality agenda in his own Congressional office as well as in Pennsylvania's Lehigh Valley. Regrettably, Rep. Ritter admits, "it's not on that many radar screens in Congress."

Why that is the case taxes the rational mind. Considering the public's long-held skepticism about government, public officials should want to preach quality as a public goal. More importantly, considering the inevitable consequences of government-as-usual, public officials should resign their posts unless they practice quality.

Admittedly, infusing TQM into the heart of government is a scary proposition to people more at home with a copy of Niccolò Machiavelli's "The Prince" than with Phil Crosby's "Quality Is Free."

"One of the inherent problems," explains Mr. Williamson, "is that politics, by its nature, is built on competition. Quality is built on cooperation." When it comes to what Mr. Williamson calls "the political stuff," politicians don't want anything to do with continuous improvement "because it might increase the competitive advantage of their opponents."

Nevertheless, there's still room for quality efforts from City Hall to Capitol Hill. For instance, says Mr. Sensenbrenner, Congress could use TQM to determine the impact of pending bills by a systematized look at similar legislation and related data. TQM, he says, also could streamline internal processes, such as preparing audits and committee reports. And Mr. Williamson points to one state legislator in Wisconsin who uses quality-improvement techniques not only in the assembly but in her political campaigning as well.

Especially in Washington, Total Quality Government should be *derigeur*. Even if TQM could unravel only the redundancies built into fashioning a federal budget, says Mr. Littman, the change would be monumental.

But, as management demigod Dr. W. Edwards Deming declares, quality requires profound knowledge and constancy of purpose—attributes rarely associated with government in general and almost never associated with Congress.

Certainly TQM has a place in Congress, which is little more than a lab for the study of organized inaction. Congress, Mr. Littman notes, "is as archaic as you can get. It's feudal and not likely to embrace the idea unless

members can see how it's going to improve their offices and make people who call feel better about them."

The fact is, the total-quality approach has worked in industry. And it can work in government—to the credit of the serving and the benefit of the served. All it needs is an initial push from the top.

That means President Bush must use his bully pulpit to preach TQM to all corners of the Executive Branch. That means state and local governments must follow the lead of Wisconsin. That means the 535 members of Congress must forsake the safe harbor of bureaucracy for the uncharted and challenging waters of customer-oriented results.

Total Quality Government represents a way of thinking about public policy that is every bit as revolutionary as those ideas promoted by Thomas Jefferson and James Madison. Quality "isn't a matter of an adjustment here, a bit of fine tuning there," say Lloyd Dobyns and Clare Crawford-Mason in "Quality or Else: The Revolution in World Business" (Houghton Mifflin, 1991). "Quality is a change in the structure and purpose of an organization. . . ."

As America moves further into its third century, a profound change of purpose is needed—to be a nation not only dedicated to human liberty, but also devoted to its own continuous improvement.

#### TRIBUTE TO CATHERYNE J. FARRIS

#### HON. RICHARD RAY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 4, 1992

Mr. RAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mrs. Catheryne J. Farris who recently retired from a long and distinguished career with the city of Columbus, GA.

From 1961 to 1991, Mrs. Farris held several important positions within the city's government. At the time of her retirement, she served as special population coordinator where she directed a staff of 22 in coordinating and supervising programs for 4 senior citizens centers, 21 neighborhood senior clubs, the Senior Day Care Center, the Retired Senior Volunteer Program, and the Therapeutic Recreation Program.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud Mrs. Farris for her dedication and tireless work on behalf of the people of Columbus, GA. I would also like to submit for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a copy of a resolution passed by the Columbus City Council which expresses their appreciation:

#### A RESOLUTION—No. 620-91

Whereas, Mrs. Catheryne J. Farris, Special Populations Coordinator with the Department of Parks and Recreation, is retiring on December 31, 1991;

Whereas, Mrs. Farris was employed by this government in 1961 and since has served in numerous recreation capacities—always making a tremendous impact on the lives of our citizens;

Whereas, As Special Populations Coordinator, Mrs. Farris coordinates and supervises programs of four Senior Citizen Centers, Neighborhood Senior Clubs, the Senior Day Care Center, the Retired Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP), and the Therapeutic Recreation Program;

Whereas, Mrs. Farris works diligently with other senior citizen groups and agencies at

the local and state levels to facilitate special events and activities for senior, and to enhance the general welfare of our senior population;

Whereas, through the tireless efforts and dedication of Mrs. Farris, Columbus senior citizens have been afforded the opportunity to participate in such events as Georgia Golden Olympics, Camp Will-A-Way, Senior Citizen Oktoberfest and Senior Citizen State Softball Tournament;

Now, therefore, the Council of Columbus, Georgia hereby resolves;

This Council hereby expresses its appreciation for the diligent and faithful service of Mrs. Catherine J. Farris who has served the Consolidated Government and the citizens of Columbus for 30 years. We wish for Mrs. Farris happiness and contentment in her retirement.

#### LETTING TERRORIST HABBASH GO IS A MAJOR SETBACK IN FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM

**HON. NITA M. LOWEY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 4, 1992*

Mrs. LOWEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, last week the notorious international terrorist George Habbash was admitted to a French hospital for what his wife called a routine medical check. Despite enormous evidence that he has masterminded countless terrorist operations, French officials permitted him to travel back to his home in Tunis after receiving treatment.

Habbash is the leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, a militant group responsible for numerous terrorist operations including the hijacking of an Air France jet and a 1978 machine gun attack at Paris' Orly Airport in 1978.

The decision by the French Government to allow Mr. Habbash to slip through their fingers and return to Tunis rather than being brought to justice is a travesty. I rise to condemn the irresponsible action of the French Government. Such actions are an affront to victims of terrorism and all who believe in a civilized society.

#### BUSH'S TRIP GETS A BUM RAP

**HON. MICHAEL G. OXLEY**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 4, 1992*

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, I strongly urge you to read this column by James Kilpatrick, as he takes the press to task for their tactics following President Bush's trip to Japan. He further states that those who are critical of the President must recognize that "George Bush is the only President we have, and that he's doing the best he can at a difficult period at home and abroad."

**BUSH'S TRIP GETS A BUM RAP**

(By James Kilpatrick)

A few years ago, when I was living in the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia, I saw a flock of vultures go to work on a wounded

deer. The birds have human counterparts. Behold the buzzards of press and politics as they sink their talons into the most decent man in high office today.

"President's Trip Is PR Disaster," read one headline. "Bush Fails as Salesman," said another. Sen. Tom Harkin of Iowa fluttered in: The Bush mission was a "hat-in-hand horror show." Rep. Richard Gephardt of Missouri belittled the mission: It was no more than a photo opportunity.

The Associated Press, which used to have a reputation for impartial coverage of the news, swooped down: "President Bush returned home from Japan," said the AP, eager to get at the entrails, "boasting of 'dramatic progress' that will produce American jobs."

Those of us who deal in opinion will regard that word "boasting" with professional admiration. It is a spin word, carrying all the unattractive images that go with the image of a braggart. Bush the boaster! What did he have to boast about?

Troubles, they say, never come singly; troubles come in bunches, like grapes, and since this recession began in 1990 Bush has had a vineyard to harvest. He returned from the Far East on the very day that the figures came out on unemployment. Gloomy figures. They dominated the weekend news.

Lee Iacocca, the Chrysler crybaby, leaped to a microphone to wail once more at the Japanese. He was disappointed at the president's inability to wring greater concessions from Tokyo. It is not the auto industry's fault, he said, that Japan sells so many cars in the United States. He was fed up with that kind of talk. The executives who run the American auto industry are not idiots.

Ah, Sir, a bystander might observe, the executives may not be idiots, but considering their performance they surely are morons—and overpaid morons at that.

The president's trip was not a disaster. The New York Times buried on Page 26 some comments that escaped the buzzards. James Koontz of New Hampshire, president of a company manufacturing machine tools, had some sensible things to say:

"I think the trip created recognition that there is a problem. The fact that we focused on the Japanese trade problem may have gotten some of the Japanese transplants to realize that they have to work more with American vendors."

"On the other hand, our problems are not really with the Japanese. They are at home. The major companies and unions have to sit down and agree to make our plants more flexible and productive. The Japanese are 90 percent right in saying our problems are here."

Reginald Lewis, chairman of Beatrice International, a food company, had no criticism of the mission. "I don't think it was the wrong thing to do." Dexter F. Baker, chairman of a petrochemical company in Pennsylvania, was one of the executives who accompanied the president. He said: "Some market-opening initiatives were achieved. I think it was a very positive trip. This wasn't tokenism."

My guess is that the president's visit gave the inscrutable Japanese a great deal to get scrutable about. They should understand clearly that the cries of "failure" will fire up protectionists in Congress. In an election year all kinds of folly are predictable.

If the Japanese want to avoid a trade war that could set off worldwide upheaval, they may yet prove agreeable to reforms of real meaning. Meanwhile, their pledge to buy an additional \$10 billion a year in auto parts is not an insignificant promise.

Over the weekend, most newspapers carried the same photograph of George Bush. He was talking with reporters aboard Air Force One as his plane left Tokyo for home. It was a photograph of a weary man, half-dead from sheer fatigue, but there was something indomitable about it also. The lines in Bush's face have deepened over the past three years. Eight years as vice president prepared him superbly for the Oval Office, but no preparation could have made him altogether invulnerable to a flight of vultures.

Fly off, you carrion birds! George Bush is the only president we have, and he's doing the best he can at a difficult period at home and abroad. Look at the five lightweights who are seeking to replace him. Their names are Brown, Clinton, Harkin, Kerrey and Tsongas. Could any one of them do better? Think it over.

#### TRIBUTE TO BENJAMIN JENKINS

**HON. RICHARD H. STALLINGS**

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 4, 1992*

Mr. STALLINGS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take the opportunity today to pay tribute to a young Cub Scout from my district, Benjamin Jenkins of Idaho Falls, ID. Benjamin became a hero last week when he saved the life of a friend with a skill he learned in the Cub Scouts.

I would like to insert in today's RECORD the text of a newspaper article published in the Idaho Falls Post Register on Sunday, February 2. The article was written by Lisa Miller:

For Benjamin Jenkins, being a hero meant getting to eat a whole plate of cookies.

The fourth-grader became a hero last month when he saved the life of a choking friend with the Heimlich maneuver he learned in Cub Scouts.

The boys were playing basketball in Daniel Delonas' yard when Daniel suddenly stopped and put his hand to his throat as his face turned dark red.

Benjamin knew just what to do. "I was kind of nervous, but I just did what they taught us to do in Scouts," he said. "I went up behind him and did it."

Benjamin dislodged a piece of candy in two tries. He said it flew out of his friend's mouth.

Daniel, also a fourth-grader, was sucking on a piece of candy when he tilted his head back and the candy slid into his throat.

"I started waving my arms around and Benjamin came running and saved me," he said.

Benjamin said the other boys who were playing basketball didn't know anything about the Heimlich maneuver until he demonstrated it after their friend almost choked to death.

"Later that night, the Delonases came down and gave me a plateful of cookies and a sign that said, 'Our Hero.' That was the nicest part," Benjamin said.

Edward, Daniel's father, said they were grateful Benjamin was there and knew what to do.

"When we brought the gifts down for Benjamin his dad didn't know that happened. Benjamin hadn't told anyone," he said. "Plenty of praise was lavished after we told him and everyone had a big smile on their face."

The praise may not end there.



Pamela Helm, Benjamin's Cub Scout leader, said Benjamin probably will receive a special award at the Scouts' Blue and Gold Banquet next week.

Benjamin learned the life-saving maneuver when the Scouts went to the police and fire stations for demonstrations, but he had never actually practiced it on someone until he used it to save a life.

"They saw the demonstration and we read about it in a section of his Cub Scout manual, but we taught them never to do it on an actual person unless they were really choking because it could hurt the person," Helm said. "I'm glad this sunk in."

Benjamin's father, David, said his son is a quick, clear thinker who doesn't panic under pressure.

"You never know what's sticking with these children," he said. "I'm glad the things he is learning at home and at school or Cub Scouts are staying with him."

#### 1992 GROUNDHOG DAY PROCLAMATION

**HON. WILLIAM F. CLINGER, JR.**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 4, 1992*

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to announce the prediction of the only legitimate and true fur-covered weather forecaster in history. Of course, I refer to the famous and always correct Punxsutawney Phil.

As I am sure all of my colleagues know, February 2 is one of our most important annual events: It's Groundhog Day. Every year, Phil emerges from his burrow, takes a peek and informs his millions of faithful fans as to the fate of Old Man Winter.

So, without further delay, here, direct from Gobbler's Knob, is Phil's 1992 forecast:

#### 1992 GROUNDHOG DAY PROCLAMATION

This February 2d at exactly 7:27 a.m., Punxsutawney Phil seer of seers, prognosticator of prognosticators, emerged "reluctantly" but alertly from his borrow at Gobbler's Knob in Punxsutawney, PA.

His friend, Bud Dunkel, held him high so he could wish the huge throng of faithful followers a happy Groundhog Day.

Phil glanced skyward toward the east then behind at the ground and said loud and clear in groundhogese to President Jim Means "I definitely see a shadow. It's back to bed 'til six more weeks of changeable winter weather are over."

#### CARTERET MAN SELECTED TO BE GRAND MARSHAL OF NEWARK ST. PATRICK'S DAY PARADE

**HON. BERNARD J. DWYER**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 4, 1992*

Mr. DWYER of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Councilman Francis J. James of Carteret, NJ, on his selection as the grand marshal for the 1992 St. Patrick's Day Parade hosted by the city of Newark. The parade will be held on March 15, 1992.

Mr. James, who was born and raised in Bayside, NJ, has lived in Carteret for the past

31 years. However, his Irish roots are deep. His mother, father and two older brothers immigrated from County Cork in 1929.

Frank James has lived his life in New Jersey. He is married to Carol Pryor James. They have raised four children and are now the proud grandparents of two grandsons.

Councilman James has been an active member of Local 68 of the IUOE for 37 years; and, since 1987, has served as the training director for the local's school. Previously, Mr. James has served as the vice president of the Union County Central Labor Council AFL-CIO. He has been a trustee of the Middlesex Labor Council, AFL-CIO; a member of the Labor Advisory Committee of both the Boy Scouts of America and United Cerebral Palsy; and he has served as a member of the International Union of Operating Engineers Safety and Health Committee.

Councilman James was the general chairman of the 1980 Irish Festival and a past president of the Giblein Association. In 1978, he served as the chief of staff for the Newark St. Patrick's Day Parade and is an active member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

As a Fourth Degree Knight in the Father Carey Council #1280, Frank James has been active in his church and its charitable community work. He is a devoted husband and father and has been a responsible civic leader. Clearly, the parade's sponsors could not have selected a better grand marshal for the St. Patrick's Day Parade.

#### TRADE ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 1992

**HON. CARLIS COLLINS**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 4, 1992*

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, the bill we are introducing today, the Trade Enhancement Act of 1992, will accomplish what President Bush tried but failed to do on his recent trip to Japan. Rather than attempting to cajole Japan into buying a few more American-made automobiles and auto parts, this legislation says Japan must either find a way on its own to substantially reduce our huge trade deficit with Japan in each of the next 5 years, or we will reduce the deficit for them by strictly limiting what they can bring into our country.

The future health of our economy cannot be based on vague commitments made between President Bush and various Japanese Government officials. Since the President's return, the pitfalls of relying on such understandings have become clear. Japan's Prime Minister and the head of Toyota now say that the agreement to purchase additional American autos and auto parts was not at all a commitment as President Bush described it. Instead, the agreement simply identified targets that Japan said it would work toward. And this week, the head of the Japanese Diet was quoted as saying that the United States is now nothing more than Japan's subcontractor.

It should, therefore, be clear that even the best intentions of President Bush and the leaders of Japan cannot be expected to change our persistent and unfair trade imbal-

ance with Japan. Japan will always postpone taking the action needed, because it benefits tremendously from the current situation.

We must take charge of our own economic destiny and be willing to say to Japan that the "free ride" in trade is now over; if Japan wants to trade with us they may only do so if we are allowed to trade with them in the same open, unfair way. If President Bush is not willing to put this message to the Japanese in clear, enforceable terms, then the Congress must do it for him.

The Trade Enhancement Act focuses on the United States-Japan trade relationship in autos and auto parts. Three quarters of our overall trade deficit with Japan is in autos and auto parts. Over the last 10 years, the United States has accumulated trade deficits with Japan that total \$400 billion. In 1990, the United States trade deficit with Japan was still \$41 billion.

Not only is the auto industry the single most important element of our trade problem with Japan, but it also accounts for a huge share of the Nation's economy. Four and a half percent of the gross national product is directly attributable to the auto industry; when indirect economic activity is also considered, the auto industry accounts for 12½ percent of the gross national product.

This key American industry has been hit by repeated assaults of Japanese manufacturers that have been engaging in unfair trade practices. Today, American manufactured autos account for less than half of retail auto sales. Yet in Japan, all foreign manufacturers account for only 3 percent of their market and American manufacturers account for less than 1 percent.

The United International Trade Commission and Commerce Department have already determined that Japan auto manufacturers are not operating according to fair trade and fair market principles. We really, therefore, have only two choices: Let our auto industry die, or impose conditions on the terms under which Japan may operate in our market.

The cosponsors of this legislation strongly believe that we cannot afford to let the American auto industry die. If Japan does not reduce its huge and unjustified trade surplus with us in the immediate future, restrictions on Japanese auto exports to the United States will reduce the surplus for them.

Putting aside the issue of whole vehicles, our auto parts industry is fully competitive in quality and price with Japan's auto manufacturing facilities located here in the United States. But they don't. Of the \$31 billion auto trade deficit with Japan last year, over \$10 billion is attributable to auto parts, most of which are imported into the United States by Japan to supply their auto plants here. Studies have shown that in just the next few years, that \$10 billion parts deficit with Japan will more than double. Clearly, Japanese auto manufacturers ought to buy more American-made auto parts for their auto plants here in our country.

Japan's keiretsu system, instead, is used to develop a base of dedicated suppliers on which Japan's auto manufacturers almost exclusively rely. Breaking into this supplier base has become a virtually impossible task for American and other foreign auto parts manufacturers. In addition, Japan has protected its

own domestic auto market against competition from foreign auto manufacturers. With this protected domestic market as its base, Japan's auto manufacturers have dumped their vehicles in the United States at below fair market prices.

The way to correct the trade problem is clear. Japan should open its markets to American goods and services; it should engage in competitive procurement practices; and it should stop dumping its products in our market at below fair market prices. Japan must now decide how to deal with these issues, but if it fails to reduce the overall deficit by 20 percent in each of the next 5 years, as the bill prescribes, then Japanese auto exports to the United States must be reduced.

Our national will is being tested today in no less critical a manner than it was in the recent gulf war. We need not go to foreign shores to confront our trade problem, however. We need only be willing to recognize what is in our own national interests and to take the necessary steps to respond to those interests here at home.

This legislation commits our country to protect our vital national economic interests against exploitation and unfair practices. This is a commitment that the American people are ready and willing to make.

ROBERT WASSERMAN RETIRES AS  
CHIEF OF POLICE

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 4, 1992

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, on December 27, 1991, Robert Wasserman retired as the chief of police of Fremont, CA, part of the 10th Congressional District. Chief Wasserman has been a loyal and dedicated public servant for much of his life. He began his career as a police officer with the city of Montebello, CA. His aptitude and efficiency consistently acclaimed, he rose through the ranks and was selected, after a nationwide search, to be chief of police with the city of San Carlos, CA. In 1972, after another nationwide search, he accepted the position of chief of police with the city of Brea, CA.

In January 1976 he was appointed chief of police with the city of Fremont. In his 15 years of dedicated service, Fremont's population has increased by 40 percent and is now the fourth largest city in the San Francisco Bay area. He oversaw the doubling of the Fremont Police Department to an organization of 212 sworn personnel and 109 nonsworn. Among his most impressive accomplishments are the results he achieved during this expansion. In these times of increasing violent crime rates nationwide, the total number of serious crimes in Fremont have actually decreased by 18 percent since 1974.

Chief Wasserman has many admirable qualities which we look to and value in a role model for our society. Chief among these are his diligence of spirit and his dedication to serving the public. With his retirement, Chief Wasserman has become one of the longest tenured police chiefs in California with over 22

years experience. The city of Fremont, and California, will truly miss one of its finest officials.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION  
TO AMEND THE COMMERCIAL  
MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY ACT OF  
1986

HON. GEORGE (BUDDY) DARDEN

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 4, 1992

Mr. DARDEN. Mr. Speaker, today I introduced legislation to amend the Commercial Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1986 by exempting city and county governments from the costly burden placed upon them by the testing requirements of the act. As you know, under the provisions of that act, by April 1, 1992, all persons driving commercial vehicles as defined by the act must possess a commercial operators license given after passing a test which meets Federal requirements.

Unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, employees of local governments are among those affected by the act. The costs and difficulties placed on the small cities and counties all over this country by this act are considerable. Many local government officials have contacted my office to voice their concern on this issue. In order to prepare their employees, municipalities will be required to provide training courses at a cost that can reach hundreds of dollars per employee. These local governments will be required to spend scarce funds transporting their employees and vehicles long distances to State run testing sites. For many municipal vehicles this trip will be the only time they are driven on the Nation's interstates. All of this expense, time and effort will be expended so that employees can take a test that often covers material that has little to do with their jobs or the vehicles they drive at work.

Mr. Speaker, to make matters worse, the requirement that municipal employees obtain a commercial operators' license puts local government in competition with private shippers for the services of federally licensed drivers, many of whom will be trained at local government expense.

Mr. Speaker, the broad stroke approach of the Commercial Motor Vehicle Act creates unnecessary burdens of the budgets of local governments at a time when they face the same budget crunch as the Federal and State governments. Farmers, firefighters, and military personnel have already been granted exemptions from the act by the Department of Transportation. My bill would create a limited exemption from the testing provisions of the act for drivers of municipal vehicles who have shown they are responsible drivers. I urge the Members of this body to support this change in the act.

PLANNED PARENTHOOD OF  
SOUTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA  
VERSUS CASEY

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 4, 1992

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my grave concern regarding the future of American women's reproductive rights. As you are well aware, recently the U.S. Supreme Court announced that it will review a highly controversial court decision handed down by the U.S. Third Circuit Court of Appeals on October 21, 1991. In that decision, the appeals court ruled that the Supreme Court's 1973 Roe versus Wade decision is no longer the law of the land and that, with the exception of a spousal notification requirement, the highly restrictive 1989 Pennsylvania abortion law is constitutional.

I cannot emphasize enough the importance and relevance of this case for all Americans. The lower court's October decision represents the first time that a Federal court of appeals has held that the standard of privacy established in Roe versus Wade is no longer the law of the land. It is the first time that a Federal court has interpreted the law in a manner to allow a State to adopt and enforce restrictive abortion laws that the Supreme Court had previously held to be unconstitutional. And it is the first time that the Supreme Court will have the opportunity to overrule the Roe versus Wade decision. Considering the Court's ruling on the Webster versus Reproductive Health Services case, I am gravely concerned about the outcome of the Pennsylvania case.

I urge the High Court to rule that the right to choose is a fundamental right to privacy protected under the Constitution, as the Court held in Roe versus Wade. I also ask that the Court uphold current protections for women regarding their reproductive rights. If the Court rules otherwise, such a decision would, in effect, overturn the 1973 ruling and adversely affect the lives of 60 million American women of childbearing age and their families.

Already many women's basic rights to privacy and choice are being stripped away at the State level. Shockingly, the threat is imminent that all women will be robbed of these constitutional rights. In fact, last year, both Louisiana and Utah enacted legislation which virtually outlaw all abortions. In Mississippi, North Dakota, and Ohio laws are on the books which impose mandatory waiting periods, and require that women seeking abortions receive State-prepared, antichoice lectures before making a final decision. This big brother attitude is an insult to all women. The Government is treating women not like thinking, feeling, and rational individuals who are capable of making their own decisions, but rather assumes they are easily manipulated by others and unable to weigh fact from fiction, or right from wrong. Government, at any level, has no role in dictating or infringing upon women's reproductive rights and personal decisions. Certainly, Government is in no position to pass moral judgments and impose personal beliefs upon the public at large.

Clearly, the Supreme Court's final ruling on Planned Parenthood of Southeastern Penn-



sylvania versus Casey cannot be taken lightly. That is why I rise today and implore my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring and passing legislation that will codify the principles contained in the 1973 Roe versus Wade decision. The Freedom of Choice Act, H.R. 25, would prohibit States from restricting a woman's right to an abortion, or at any time if the woman's health or life is threatened. In the legislation, States may impose only those requirements medically necessary to protect the life or health of the woman. This statutory, Federal standard is essential to assure that the right to choose can be ensured for all American women, regardless of the State that they reside in. Reproductive freedom is their right, and it is their choice.

TRIBUTE FOR BESS LOMAX  
HAWES

HON. SIDNEY R. YATES

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 4, 1992

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, it is with the greatest pride that I rise today to salute an outstanding American who, for the past 15 years, has served this Nation by her commitment to the arts. Her service has enriched all our lives.

I am speaking of Bess Lomax Hawes who was honored on January 31, 1992, by the National Endowment for the Arts, where she has worked with much distinction these past 15 years. On January 31, Ms. Hawes received the accolades of her colleagues at the Endowment and from members of the National Council on the Arts as she retires from the agency.

Mr. Speaker, Bess Lomax Hawes was born in Austin, TX, in 1921. Her father, John Lomax, grew up in the late 1800's in west Texas on a spur of the Chisholm Trail. He grew up admiring the songs, tales, and other lore of the hard-working cowboys of the Lone Star State. John Lomax went on to become a professor of English at the University of Texas, a banker, the director of the Archive of American Folksong at the Library of Congress, and a pioneer in collecting American folklore. He championed the worth and dignity of American folk artists. He was a great discoverer and preserver of that part of our national character that is uniquely American.

John Lomax passed on his love of folk art to his four children; and Bess, the youngest, and her older brother Alan, made careers out

of that admiration for grassroots America. Alan Lomax collected and preserved the best of American folk art, sharing it with the Nation through recordings, radio, publications, and later television that made great American folk artists such as Jelly Roll Morton, Huddie "Leadbelly" Ledbetter, and Roscoe Holcomb a valued part of our national heritage.

Bess Lomax Hawes also possessed the foresight to see that the future of American culture and life lay in the minds, hands, and voices of ordinary Americans. She had the wisdom to bring this to the attention of a broad audience. As a member of the Almanac Singers, along with her husband, Butch Hawes, Woody Guthrie, Pete Seeger, and others, she pioneered the folk song revival that attracted millions of Americans to Afro- and Anglo-American song. She authored "Charlie on the MTA," which was recorded by the Kingston Trio and became an American song favorite. She produced films like "Georgia Sea Island Singers," "Pizza Pizza Daddy-O" on black children's games, and "Say, Old Man, Can You Play the Fiddle?" on a Missouri fiddler living in California. In 1972, with Bessie Jones she coauthored "Step It Down: Games, Plays, Songs and Stories from the Afro-American Heritage." That work is still a standard of folklore literature.

But, Mr. Speaker, perhaps her most profound, far-reaching, and long-lasting contributions to American culture would come later. In 1975 and 1976, Bess Hawes' work on the Smithsonian Bicentennial Festival of American Folklife played an important role in setting the stage for a new national effort to identify, assist, and celebrate the extraordinary diversity of American folk art. In 1977, she joined the National Endowment for the Arts and developed its initial efforts at supporting American folk arts into a full-fledged discipline program at the agency. Through her vision and personal dedication, a national network of support for folk artists was created at the State and local levels. Her idea of a program to recognize our Nation's most outstanding traditional artists become reality when, in 1982, the National Heritage Fellowships were created. Ten years later, they remain the Nation's highest honor for our folk artists.

Mr. Speaker, the efforts of the Lomax family to make American folk expression a central part of our national life already spans nearly the entire 20th century. And Bess Lomax's work will surely live on far into the 21st century. She has helped change the face of American life. She has recognized and helped tens of thousands of our Nation's folk artists,

thereby enriching our own perception of ourselves as Americans.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate this opportunity to present a brief profile of a woman who has devoted herself to the arts, who has preserved and gained recognition for an important segment of our national cultural heritage. She has immeasurably improved our whole world through these contributions. I am certain all of my colleagues join me in this salute to Bess Lomax Hawes on the occasion of her retirement from Government service with the National Endowment for the Arts and for her brilliant career in the traditional arts.

TRIBUTE TO THE FIRST AFRICAN  
BAPTIST CHURCH OF BRUNSWICK, GA

HON. LINDSAY THOMAS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 4, 1992

Mr. THOMAS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I take great pleasure today in bringing national recognition to the members of the First African Baptist Church of Brunswick, GA, as they have attained a great landmark in the history of their church.

On January 26, this very special church celebrated their 129th anniversary. The congregation was able to use the very same building for this historic worship service that was used by their predecessors in the 1800's.

I am honored that such a remarkable church is a part of my congressional district, and I ask that we keep the members of this congregation and their pastor, the Reverend Rance Pettibone, in our hearts and in our prayers.

This is a church that draws upon the power of its Christian heritage to illuminate its path in meeting the challenges of the future. This is a church that has achieved such a remarkable history because it is a living, growing body of believers in the Lord.

I know that the First African Baptist Church will continue to grow in the years to come and share its living message with others in the Glynn County community.

On behalf of all of the citizens of the First Congressional District of Georgia, I send my congratulations to Reverend Pettibone and the entire congregation, along with my best wishes for another successful 129 years of service to our area.

